

MASON'S



Hongkong Daily Press

ESTABLISHED 1877

Registered as a Newspaper at the General Post Office in the United Kingdom.

It is a dangerous thing to neglect your eyes. When the expert fitting of modern glasses WILL BRING YOUR SIGHT TO NORMAL.

No. 19,881. 號一廿百三千九萬一第 日榮廿月三年申庚 HONGKONG, SATURDAY, MAY 15TH 1920. 陸拜禮 號五拾月五年九國民華中 PRICE, \$3 PER MONTH.

INTIMATIONS

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY
PORTLAND CEMENT.
In Casks 375 lbs. net.
In Bags 250 lbs. net.
SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,
General Managers.

NOTICE.

Owing to the constant rise in first costs and the fall in exchange we are obliged to reduce our discounts to customers to five per cent.

CALDBECK, MACGREGOR & CO.

18, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

Telephone No. 75.

CARTRIDGES! CARTRIDGES!

CARTRIDGE
NEWLY ARRIVED.
SPORTING CARTRIDGES.
12, 10 and 20 bore. Loaded with E. C. Powder, a powder which gives universal satisfaction.
THE HONGKONG SPORTING ARMS AND AMMUNITION STORE,
Nos. 5-6, Beaconsfield Arcade.

A LING & CO.

19, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, Hongkong.

FURNITURE AND PHOTO GOODS
GLASS, EMBROID, SIGN-BOARD AND MIRROR MAKER
CANTON MARBLE IN VARIOUS SHAPES
Photographic Goods of Every Description in Stock.
DEVELOPING PRINTING AND ENGRAVING UNDERTAKERS.
TELEPHONE 1219.

PEAK TRAMWAY COMPANY LIMITED.

TIME TABLE

WEEK DAYS	
7.00 a.m.	to 8.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes
8.00	" " " " " " " " " "
9.00	" " " " " " " " " "
10.00	" " " " " " " " " "
11.00	" " " " " " " " " "
12.00 noon	" " " " " " " " " "
1.00 p.m.	to 2.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes
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3.00	" " " " " " " " " "
4.00	" " " " " " " " " "
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NIGHT CARS	
8.50 p.m.	to 9.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes
9.00	" " " " " " " " " "
9.30 p.m.	to 11.30 p.m. Every 30 minutes
11.45 p.m.	" " " " " " " " " "
SATURDAY	
Extra Car	12.00 Midnight
SUNDAYS	
7.30 a.m.	to 10.30 a.m. Every 15 minutes
10.30	" " " " " " " " " "
11.30	" " " " " " " " " "
12.00 noon	" " " " " " " " " "
1.00 p.m.	to 5.30 p.m. Every 15 minutes
5.30	" " " " " " " " " "
6.00	" " " " " " " " " "
6.30	" " " " " " " " " "

NIGHT CARS
As on Week Days.
SPECIAL CARS by arrangement at the Company's Office, Alexandra Buildings, Des Voeux Road.
Season and punch tickets available for all cars, not already full, running at the time stated in the Company's time-tables, but not for special cars can be obtained on application at the Company's Office. No season ticket will be issued until payment therefor has been made in Bank Notes or by Cheque or Comptroller Order representing Bank Notes.

KOWLOON-CANTON RAILWAY.

TIME TABLE.

On and after THURSDAY, APRIL 22nd, 1920, until further Notice.
(All previous Time Tables cancelled.)

DOWN TRAINS	
Stations	No. 1 Local No. 2 Through No. 3 Express No. 4 Local No. 5 Through No. 6 Express No. 7 Local No. 8 Through No. 9 Express No. 10 Local No. 11 Through No. 12 Express No. 13 Local No. 14 Through No. 15 Express No. 16 Local No. 17 Through No. 18 Express No. 19 Local No. 20 Through No. 21 Express No. 22 Local No. 23 Through No. 24 Express No. 25 Local No. 26 Through No. 27 Express No. 28 Local No. 29 Through No. 30 Express
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100

Sleep in Comfort!



SHORT SLEEVES: KNEE LENGTH
SLEEPING SUITS.

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It was indeed a happy hap
when we hap to hit on the

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for this cigarette is recognised as the
'IT' of discriminating smokers, and it
certainly hit the mark wherever

BURLEY'S HAPPY HIT

is smoked to-day.

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IT'S TOASTED

An entirely new principle in Cigarette Manufacture.

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BY taking our "BOOSTER BRAND" MACARONI, PASTA STARS, EGG-NOODLES, VERMICELLI, or other kinds of Soup-stuffs REGULARLY you escape SICKNESS, as all our Products, being manufactured from Flour of the Best Quality and under the most Sanitary Methods, can be EASILY DIGESTED and give you GOOD HEALTH and STRENGTH.

Large quantities have been exported to various parts in the World. Your esteemed Orders will receive our prompt and careful attention. Terms moderate, especially for Agencies.



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FACTORIES: Hongkong, Wing Hing Street, Causeway Bay; and Shanghai, No. 71, North Szechow Road.

MARINE COURT. A REFRACTORY SHIP'S CREW PUNISHED.

The hearing was continued yesterday of the case in which ten members of the British crew of the s.s. *Huntland* were charged with having wilfully broken into the baggage room of the ship at Singapore on May 6th, and having unlawfully failed to perform an act requisite to be done.

On Thursday, Capt. Stewart said that the defendants were hopelessly drunk on the morning of May 6th, at Singapore Harbour. On that morning, the Chief Officer had occasion to go into the baggage room, and found it had been broken open. Numerous articles were missing. Some were found in the greasers' quarters. All the defendants were hopelessly drunk.

The case was adjourned from Thursday afternoon because the defendants wanted to engage a solicitor. Yesterday morning, the solicitor had not appeared, and the case was adjourned for an hour.

The telephone was used, and Mr. T. Rowan was engaged for the defendants. Mr. F. B. L. Bowley, for the prosecution, asked leave to add a further charge against the defendants—that of being absent without leave from their duty on May 6th.

The Captain, recalled, said that the steamer left Singapore Harbour at noon on May 6th. The chief engineer reported to him half an hour later that his stokers were in such a hopeless condition that he did not think he could keep up enough steam; the men being not fit to work. He promised to do his best with the engineers. Consequently, the ship was in considerable danger. There was a heavy tide running and the ship was taken off her course. The ship had to navigate past all the shipping in the harbour, and then past all the reefs and shoals outside, so that a mishap might well have occurred if had not been possible for the chief engineer to keep up enough steam.

Cross-examined, Capt. Stewart said he suspected the first defendant of having broken into the baggage room because some of the property was found in his possession. He suspected the seventh defendant because he was "a rogue, and a thoroughly bad lot." He had talked too much to the chief engineer, and had far too much to say for himself. He could mention innumerable instances against the seventh defendant, the man, and one threatened to kill the cook with a knife. As a rule, a ship went full speed in the approaches to Singapore Harbour, after being turned.

Captain Taylor observed that the faster a ship goes, the better she steers.

Mr. Ralph Taylor, fourth officer of the *Huntland*, said he was told off to assist in the military baggage room. On the morning of May 6th, when he opened the baggage room, he found the helmet box ransacked, several cases of liquor opened and ransacked, and some military kit had disappeared. Later the chief officer accompanied witness to the hold and saw how an entry had been effected into the baggage room. The hatch, which had been broken on the morning of May 6th, was in good order on the previous evening.

Mr. Basil Ray, the chief officer, said he inspected the baggage room on the morning of May 6th. Immediately below the broken hatch, witness found a quantity of straw, also two necks of broken bottles and two broken cases.

On one of the two broken cases, was the name of the 55th Rifles mess. He searched the greasers' quarters, and in Davison's drawer he found six collars belonging to Lieut. Ellis. Witness searched each man's drawer separately, in the presence of the owner. In a spare bunk in the greasers' quarters, witness found a canvas bag containing a large quantity of military kit. The greasers, questioned, replied that they could not account for the articles being found in their quarters. The goods were handed to the Commanding Officer, and the greasers were told that if anything belonged to them, they could lay their claim to the Commanding Officer. None of them did so.

Cross-examined: When witness found the collars in Davison's drawer, Davison was suffering from the effects of liquor. He was not drunk. All this was in the evening of May 6th when they were out at sea.

Mr. William Webster, chief engineer of the *Huntland*, said that at 8 a.m. on May 6th, Fitzpatrick, one of the defendants, came into witness' cabin, hopelessly drunk. Witness asked him where he got the liquor from, and the man replied "Never you mind. I am not drunk." Witness ordered the man out of his cabin, and, as he seemed to have a grievance, told him to come back when he was sober. The defendant used the most obscene language and threatened him before he went away. Half an hour later, Fitzpatrick was found insensible with drink on deck. Nothing could be made of him, and he had to be carried away. Fitzpatrick did not turn to sea until that day—being still under the influence of drink. He then found several of the other men lying on deck under the influence of liquor, and he complained to the Commander, thinking that the bum-boats had been responsible. The bum-boats were thereupon ordered off. Later on in the morning, one of the boiler-makers found the necks of broken bottles in the stokehold, and seeing that these brands of wine were not usually sold by bum-boats, enquired where they were, and the theft was discovered. The stokers, trimmers, etc., were not able to buy liquor on board. A glass of rum is served to them in the tropic once a day, at the skipper's option. All the defendants were incapable of duty that morning. All the ten defendants were on watch that morning. Another man who should be a defendant was sick in hospital on board ship.

Mr. Webster, cross-examined, stated that all the defendants were drunk on the day in question. He recognised their faces, although he could not remember their names. There were others who appeared to be under the influence of liquor but were by no means drunk as they were able to do their work. He ordered the bum-boats to leave the ship at 8 a.m. There were about thirty bum-boats at the time. He did not see any of the defendants buying drinks from those boats. He was on deck all the while, excepting for an hour. The men could have obtained liquor from the bum-boats, but he did not know whether the men had any money. He thought at the time that the drinks had come from the bum-boats, but, later on, he found that that was not so; as a member of the crew brought up some necks of bottles relating to a particular brand of wine which he thought the bum-boats could not have sold. He admitted that the men could not get drunk on two bottles of wine, but there must have been other bottles which were not discovered.

A. Betts, cook, said that the caterer, on the day in question, came for the firemen's dinner. After it was taken away Bryant came back and asked for more meat and when it was refused by "language not fit for a pig to hear," the man produced a knife and threatened to stab him.

Mr. Rowan objected to the statement, saying that he intended to plead drunkenness.

Lieut. H. E. Bateman of the 2nd Battalion of the 55th Rifles, said he was military quartermaster on the *Huntland*. He went to the baggage-room of the ship on May 6th and found a large quantity of the baggage missing. He reported the matter to the O.C. troops and to the chief officer of the ship. The chief engineer afterwards showed him two necks of bottles which were afterwards identified by the Mess Secretary as of liquor cases were found in a spare bunker and these, too, were identified as belonging to the mess. The boxes of three officers had been broken open. Witness's tin uniform case had been also broken open and a pair of field boots, a gold watch and a silver wrist watch and compass were missing. Only the boots were recovered.

Cross-examined by Mr. Rowan, witness said that on May 6th he did not see any of the defendants near the baggage-room. Lieut. Bateman of the same regiment, said he was Mess Secretary on the *Huntland*. On the day in question two necks of bottles were shown him and witness then went to the baggage-room and found that some of the boxes had been broken open. One of his own boxes had been opened and a quantity of things taken from it.

Cross-examined by Mr. Rowan, witness said that all the things had not been covered. He found some of the things in the helmet-room, which was the same room as the broken boxes were in.

Mr. Rowan, in opening the case for the defence, said that he was going to plead guilty only to the charges of drunkenness, and not to the other charges.

Bentley, one of the defendants, gave evidence to show that he could not have been concerned in the charges.

Cross-examined by Mr. Bowley, witness said that he was on duty on the 5th from 8 p.m. to 12 midnight. He missed duty the following morning.

Mr. Rowan, addressing Capt. Taylor, said that as regards the 7th defendant there was no evidence whatever that the man had stolen the goods. The Captain simply said "He was a rogue and I know him as a rogue." In regard to the evidence against the first and second, in particular, had been chosen when there were others living in the same room who were not charged. It was true that the collars were found in Davison's room, but he was drunk at the time, and knew nothing about how they came there. It was the easiest thing possible for one man to rob the things and place them in another's room. If Davison had committed any offence at all he was not responsible as he was under the influence of drink. To convict the men it was necessary to prove that they had actually stolen the property, but there was no such evidence. There were over 1,000 persons on board and there was no reason why the defendants should be added with the blame. If the first and second defendants were guilty of possession of the collars, then the others in the same cabin were equally guilty. Nobody had seen them taking the goods; therefore there was no direct evidence of theft. The only evidence against all the defendants was that of drunkenness and neglect of duty which they admitted. The chief engineer had admitted that there were a number of bum-boats from which the men could get liquor and there was no evidence that the men broke the store-room for the liquor. Because they had been told to be drunk they were liable to the prosecution to prove that the defendants were the persons who stole the liquor but there was no direct evidence offered on that point. He asked the Magistrate to eliminate those charges from his mind. The charge of drunkenness and neglect were proved and he pleaded for leniency.

Mr. Bowley said that he agreed that there was no direct evidence, but the circumstantial evidence was strong. The men were found drunk, the liquor had disappeared, and the broken bottles and whisky cases were found in the stokehold. Of the one thousand on board, only eleven were found drunk. There was an irresistible inference that the wine must have disappeared down the throats of the defendant. Serious results might have ensued, as the ship was leaving Singapore and had to pass through dangerous shoals. The total value of damaged cargo amounted to £113 17s. He submitted with regard to the degree of guilt, that Davison, Hamlyn and Bryant were more to blame than the rest. He hoped the Magistrate would order payment for the damaged goods out of the men's wages. He hoped that the three men mentioned would be dealt with severely and, as regards the others, the captain did not wish to press the charge and would take them back on the ship.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

COTTON AND YARN MARKET.

Messrs. Polishwalla and Kotwall, cotton and yarn brokers of Hongkong, in their report dated May 14th, state:—

Since our last report on the 15th ult. by Mr. Dilworth, our yarn market has been adversely affected and it has remained very dull during the whole of the interval.

One of the main factors which has brought about this depression is the recent financial crisis in Japan, which has made a heavy decline in the price of yarn there, and locally Japanese firms are seen pressing sales of 12s and 20s yarn of Shanghai and also of Japanese Mills at greatly reduced rates.

The Chinese dealers, viewing this abnormal change with grave apprehension, are trying hard to get rid of their holdings at enormous reductions, and not a day passes without hearing fresh fall in rates. There is nothing fresh to report of first-hand business, but what transpires is merely the turnover of the forced sales effected by some Japanese Houses.

Due to the condition of China markets, Bombay reports a very weak and quiet market there.

At the close the market continues drooping and is devoid of any interest.

Sales, 1,000 bales; unsold stock, 5,300 bales; bargains, 13,000 bales.

Arrivals from Bombay 7,000 bales.

Shanghai reports a quiet and dull market with no business passing.

Japanese Yarn.—Despite a heavy fall, little or no business has passed during the interval and following are the latest quotations:—

Nagasaki, No. 90s at \$290; 3 Horses, No. 16s at \$280; 3 Horses, No. 20s at \$270; 300 bales Yellow Jess, No. 20s at \$273/27s; Seta, No. 10s at \$225; Seta, No. 20s at \$230; Blue Fish, No. 20s at \$230.

Raw Cotton.—No stock. Quotations:—Bengal, \$42/50 per picul; Chinese, \$42/54 per picul.

THE PREVENTION OF ENGINE FAILURE IN THE WAR.

Engine troubles, which have been the greatest cause of accidents in aviation, are reduced to a negligible factor by the development of an invention known as the fuelizer, according to Col. J. G. Vincent, co-designer of the famous Liberty Motor.

"This final step toward preventing engine failure in the air should do much to popularize commercial aviation, since it reduces the possibility of engine failure to a negligible factor," says Col. Vincent. "Speed with safety and dependability is the keynote of aviation, whether for war or peace. However, with all the precautions taken to make aviation dependable, there remained one cause of engine failure and accidents that seemed incurable—the failure of a cold engine to respond to the throttle. That type of engine trouble has been responsible for a great many accidents in landing, and at all times it has been a menace to even the most skillful pilots."

"The fuelizer does away with the problem of the cold engine. Its duty is to supply the exact amount of heat required to vaporize the fuel under all conditions, and it accomplishes this automatically without involving the use of moving parts. The tests have been made on the Packard 1850 aviation engine, the specifications of which are identical with the Liberty, and the results were intensely gratifying."

The fuelizer, according to Col. Vincent, was developed in the experimental laboratories of the Packard Motor Car Company. It is a small device attached to the carburetor, and works on the principle of a miniature gasoline torch for the purpose of heating the charge entering the engine.

Captain Taylor said that he could not see how these three men were any more to blame than the others. He was of opinion that all were equally guilty. He thought there was no doubt whatever that the damage was done by the first defendant, as the only possible approach to the baggage-room was through the engine-room, and the empty bottles were found in the coal bunker. It was a peculiar coincidence that the people belonging to the engine-room were the only persons drunk, and it was reasonable to suppose that whoever took the clothes out of the store-room took the wine. These were given to others who thereby became accessories, whether or not they took it themselves. He convicted all defendants and ordered that a sum, equivalent to £113 17s, be paid to the master out of the wages of the mess (which amounted to £124 12s 8d), the contribution of each to be according to the amount of salary he received. Defendants were sentenced to six weeks' hard labour each, the expenses in jail to be paid out of their wages. The ship was responsible for the repatriation of the men.

THEFT OF ARMY STORES.

The master of the *Huntland* supplied our reporter with further statements made to him in writing by the Commanding Officer and other officers of the 5th Coy. of the 55th Rifles.

A statement by Lieut. W. S. Ellis gave the following list of mess stores that had been stolen:

32 pint beer, 2 bottles bitters, 15 bottles gin, 2 bottles milk punch, 1 bottle lime juice, 2 bottles Chartreuse, 22 bottles Vermouth, 22 bottles Chablis, 13 bottles ginger wine, 13 bottles Marsala, 3 bottles Grand Marnier, 1 bottle Benedictine, 2 bottles Creme de menthe, 2 bottles Kummel, 2 bottles liqueur brandy, 10 bottles champagne, 10 bottles sherry, 4 bottles red wine, 14 bottles claret, 1 cherry brandy, 3 bottles brandy, 9 bottles Madeira, 24 bottles whisky, 6 bottles Port, 0 boxes R.A. cigarettes, 10 boxes Gold Flake, 6 time tobacco, 15 packs cards, to the total value of Rs. 113s. 8 annas.

INTIMATIONS.

The Cost of Food.

What does food cost you to-day? Not merely what does it cost in money, but what does it cost you in pain and discomfort when you eat it? Does it lie like a load on your chest? Does it give you stomach pains? Or, after you have eaten a meal, do you feel "too full to move," or so tired and sleepy that you want to lie down?

If you feel like that, you are not getting the full value out of your food. Much of its value is being wasted, and your health and strength are wasting too. Unless you do fully and naturally digest what you eat, you cannot be strong and well, cannot be free from discomfort, cannot enjoy life as you should.

You need Mother Seigel's Syrup for your stomach's sake, and to stimulate the organs of digestion, including the liver and bowels. Mother Seigel's Syrup is a wonderful aid to weak and disordered stomachs and inactive livers. It restores their power and strength and natural efficiency, so that they can do their duty thoroughly and easily.

The reason is not far to seek. This world-famous remedy for digestive disorders contains medicinal extracts of more than ten roots, barks and leaves, which in combination have a remarkable tonic effect upon the organs of digestion.

In this way the Syrup helps you to overcome your digestive disorders. It is an ideal remedy for indigestion, which is both baneful and preventable.

You need Mother Seigel's Syrup if you have pains after eating, flatulence, acidity, furred tongue, headaches, biliousness, constipation, or a listlessness for which you cannot account. These are all signs of digestive disorder—all signs that your stomach and liver need the help which Mother Seigel's Syrup so surely supplies.

For fifty years now, Mother Seigel's Syrup has been tried by men and women, the world over, both in hot and temperate climates, and to-day it is more highly valued as a digestive remedy and stomach and liver tonic than ever before. Thousands upon thousands of people who are liable to liver troubles, which they blame upon the weather and, often enough, are due simply to unsuitable food, find in Mother Seigel's Syrup a relief they cannot obtain in any other medicine.

And untold thousands, whose stomachs are not so strong as they could wish, find in Mother Seigel's Syrup a help for their stomachs which nothing else provides.

Take Mother Seigel's Syrup after meals for a while, and note how much brighter and better you feel, and how your general health improves. Note, too, the improvement in appetite, the absence of discomfort after any meal, and the increase in your vigour, when Mother Seigel's Syrup is enabling you to digest the food you eat, easily, naturally and thoroughly.

28

PALACE HOTEL, KOWLOON.

Corner of Haiphong & Hankow Roads.
Tel. 112. Tel. Address: Palace.

TWO Minutes from Ferry and Railway station. This Hotel has just been completely renovated and refurnished is now up-to-date in every respect and under English Management.

Cuisine under personal supervision of the Proprietor.
BAR AND BILLIARD ROOMS.
TERMS MODERATE.
Special Arrangement for Families on Application to—
J. H. O'BERRY, Proprietor.

Callus? Peel It Off Quickly!

Nothing on Earth Like "Get-It" For Corns and Calluses.

A spot of thickened skin on the bottom of your foot, which is often mistaken for a wart, is as easily removed by "Get-It" as



Callus Comes OR Like Blisters. What any hard or soft corn anywhere on your foot. Look at this picture. A few drops of "Get-It" did the work. The corn has been removed from the foot. No irritation whatever. You feel the callus right off just like a banana skin—pleasantly, pleasantly. "Get-It" does the same thing to any corn, without the use of sticky plasters, irritating ointments, or troublesome tape. There is no trouble—no pain, no odors to use. "Get-It" is used by millions, because it is common sense, and it never fails. Try it. Price 1/-.

"Get-It" is the guaranteed money-back corn-remover. The only pure corn cure but a trifling cost. Sole Chicago, U.S.A.

Obtainable from all Chemists and Stores, or MILLER & PATTER (Aust.), Ltd., Prince's Ridge, Hongkong.

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COMPANY REPORTS.

THE HONGKONG ELECTRIC CO., LTD.

The report of the board of directors for the year ending February 28th, 1930, states:

The balance at credit of profit and loss account available for appropriation, after allowing for depreciation, is \$37,574.08, and your directors recommend that this be disposed of as follows:

To pay a dividend of \$2.25 per share on 60,000 shares	\$135,000.00
To pay a bonus of 75 cents per share	45,000.00
To pay a bonus to Staff	22,223.97
To carry forward to next account	135,250.11
	\$337,574.08

Directors.—Mr. S. H. Dodwell having resigned on leaving the Colony, Mr. G. M. Dodwell was invited to fill the vacancy. This appointment requires the confirmation of shareholders. The Hon. Mr. Lau Chu Pak has joined the Board, and this now requires the confirmation of shareholders. In accordance with the Articles of Association the Hon. Sir C. P. Chuter, C.M.G., and the Hon. Mr. J. Johnstone retire, but, being eligible, offer themselves for re-election.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE CO., LTD.

The Directors have issued their annual report and statement of the Company's account made up to the 31st December last.

1919 Account.—This account shows a net profit on working of \$54,739 1/2, which sum it is proposed to apportion as follows:

Dividend of \$7 and bonus of \$3 per share on 20,000 shares	\$200,000.00
To add to reinsurance fund	150,000.00
To add to extra reserve fund	307,682.30
To carry forward to underwriting suspense account	177,003.61
	\$834,555.91

1919 Account.—The balance at this account is \$675,132.54

Directors.—The Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak and Mr. W. L. Pattenden retire by rotation and being eligible offer themselves for re-election.

Auditors.—The accounts have been audited by the Hon. Mr. A. R. Lowe and Mr. C. Bernard Brown who offer themselves for re-election.

JOHN A. PLUMMER, Chairman.

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON.

The report of this Society states:—The Board has now to lay before the Shareholders a Balance Sheet containing a summary of the property and liabilities of the Society on the 31st December, 1919, and a statement of Working Accounts.

1919 Account.—After payment of the interim dividend of \$30 per share and the bonus of 20 per cent. to contributors passed at the last annual meeting there remains a balance of \$691,062.10 as per annexed statement.

The Board recommends that this sum be appropriated as follows:

A final dividend to shareholders of 16/- per share on 35,500 shares	\$78,800.00
A bonus dividend to shareholders of 20/- per share on 35,500 shares	\$85,500.00
An addition to the Re-insurance Fund	150,000.00
An addition to the Building Reserve Fund	30,000.00
An addition to Equalization of Dividend Fund	50,000.00
To be carried forward to Underwriting Suspense Account to close the account for the year 1919	\$283,763.10
	\$299,103.10

1919 Account.—The Balance of Working Account on the 31st December, 1919, was \$228,829.18.9 as per annexed statement.

The Board recommends that an interim dividend of 24/- per share be paid to shareholders, absorbing \$118,200, and that a bonus of 20 per cent. be paid to contributors, absorbing about \$20,000, and that the remainder be carried forward.

Directors.—Since the last General Meeting Mr. S. H. Dodwell and Mr. B. Ross Thomson have resigned their seats on leaving the Colony and Mr. G. M. Dodwell of Messrs. Dodwell & Co., Ltd. and Mr. G. T. Edkins of Messrs. Butterfield and Swire have joined the Board.

Auditors.—The Hon. Mr. A. R. Lowe and Mr. C. Bernard Brown retire, but offer themselves for re-election.

JOHN A. PLUMMER, Chairman.

Hongkong, May 12th, 1930.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

CHILDREN AS BREAD-WINNERS.

PLAYING ON THE SYMPATHIES OF THE PUBLIC.

From time to time, though the medium of the Courts, facts are brought to light concerning the manner in which Chinese parents force their children to become the bread-winners of the family, while they spend the scanty earnings in unprofitable pleasures. Men have been charged with sending children out to hawk, and to beg, knowing that the sight of a child trying to earn its living works on the susceptibilities of the public. One such case was brought to the notice of the Magistrate, yesterday, when an able-bodied man was charged with aiding and abetting a child, not five years old, to beg.

When charged, the man stood up in the dock with the child, a cripple, in his arm. He told the Magistrate that the child's mother was dead and he was unable to look after it.

Mr. Smith: Is it your own child?

Witness: Yes.

Sub-Inspector McElvie stated that he noticed the child crawling along Gough Street on its hands and knees, pushing a basket before it. On its back was hung a notice informing the public that the child was motherless and begging people to contribute something towards its upbringing. The defendant used to follow the child and whenever any money was dropped into the basket he transferred it into his pockets. He was an able-bodied man and apparently wealthy; the poor mite was sent out in rags. The man told the Police that he lived at Yau-mat.

Mr. Smith told the man that he ought to be ashamed of himself. He was an able-bodied person and ought to work to support the child.

The man replied that he sent the child out to beg so as to obtain sufficient money to purchase passages to Sunning, where he was desirous of going.

Mr. Smith remarked that he thought the Police would be able to help the man.

The Police said that the man was exploiting the child for his own ends. They could have charged the man with being a vagabond.

Mr. Smith fined defendant \$3 and ordered the child to be sent to the care of the Po Leung Kok.

BRITISH TRADERS INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

The report of this Company is as follows:—

The Board has now to lay before the Shareholders a Balance Sheet containing a summary of the property and liabilities of the Company on the 31st December, 1919, and a statement of Accounts to the same date.

1919 Account.—After payment of the interim dividend of \$8 per share and the bonus of 20 per cent. to contributors passed at the last annual meeting there remains a balance of \$206,321.16.4 as per annexed statement.

The Board recommends that this sum be appropriated as follows:

A final dividend to shareholders of 12/- per share on 66,000 shares	\$79,200.00
An addition to the Re-insurance Fund	100,000.00
To write off Leasehold Property Account	5,000.00
To be carried forward to Underwriting Suspense Account to close the account for the year 1919	\$142,721.16.4
	\$236,321.16.4

1919 Account.—The Balance of Working Account on the 31st December, 1919, was \$243,829.9.3 as per annexed statement.

The Board recommends that an interim dividend of 9/- per share be paid to shareholders, absorbing \$243,800, and that a bonus of 20 per cent. be paid to contributors, absorbing about \$25,000, and that the remainder be carried forward.

Directors.—Since the last General Meeting Mr. S. H. Dodwell and Mr. B. Ross Thomson have resigned their seats on leaving the Colony and Mr. G. M. Dodwell of Messrs. Dodwell & Co., Ltd. and Mr. G. T. Edkins of Messrs. Butterfield and Swire have joined the Board.

Auditors.—The Hon. Mr. A. R. Lowe and Mr. C. Bernard Brown retire, but offer themselves for re-election.

JOHN A. PLUMMER, Chairman.

Hongkong, May 12th, 1930.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

MAGISTRACY ITEMS.

RETURNED RANSHREE.

A Chinese was sentenced to twelve months' hard labour for returning from banishment. He was sent out of the Colony in January last for ten years. His defence was that he came back for work. He was a rattan-maker and his master would guarantee his good behaviour.

ATTEMPTED BURGLARY.

A Chinese was charged, yesterday, with attempted burglary in a house in Wanchai.

Three men, are believed to have taken part in it. They succeeded in breaking the lock and when they gained admittance into the house they were disturbed by the Police. Only one man was arrested. The case was remanded.

OPIUM CASES.

A Chinese was charged with being in unlawful possession of ten taels of opium.

He was arrested on the Canton wharf and said that he was taking the drug to the country on behalf of another man. He was fined \$500.

Another man was fined \$25 for being in possession of fifteen tubes of raw Java opium. He said he came from Java and did not know the regulations, to which Mr. Hutchison replied that he ought to make himself conversant with them.

CHINESE YOUTH BIRCHED.

A Chinese was charged with snatching an ornament from a little child.

The child was being carried on its mother's back when defendant snatched the cap and cut off the ornament with a pocket-knife. A boy noticed the incident raised an alarm. Over 30 persons gave chase and arrested the lad who had the incriminating article and the knife in his possession.

The youth said he stole to support a crippled father. That information was found to be correct and Mr. Hutchison said he did not wish to be too hard on the boy. He sentenced him to forty-eight hours' detention and to be birched.

THEFT FROM A STEAMER.

A Chinese was charged with stealing a miscellaneous collection of edibles from the Kwongtung.

Captain Walker said that the articles were part of the cargo of the vessel. Several petty larcenies had taken place lately. The defendant was a cook for the watchmen and witness did not know whether the man had been instigated to commit the theft. The man appeared to be innocent and did not attempt to escape although he had an opportunity to do so. Either he was a caspaw or a hardened criminal.

Mr. Smith remarked that thefts ought to be discouraged, and sentenced the man to two weeks' hard labour.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS PROSECUTION.

N. Mohamed Ali, merchant, was charged at the instance of the Imports and Exports Department with having failed to communicate to the Superintendent, within 24 hours, the amount of goods short-delivered, thereby importing goods without a permit and without a licence.

He pleaded guilty to the charge. An official of the Department stated that the goods in question were some hides. Department had a permit to import 245 bales on April 1st. On May 1st when the manifests were being checked it was discovered that 100 bales were short, of which no notice had been given although delivery must have been taken subsequently. The matter was not reported to the office till May 5th and as a result the office was put to no end of trouble, as the statistics had to be corrected. Defendant committed a similar offence last year and was warned.

HONGKONG BANK INCIDENT.

A Chinese was charged with being a rogue and a vagabond.

Inspector Davitt said that at 11.30 on Thursday night he was seen in an alleyway adjacent to the Hongkong Bank tampering with the locks. This was near the basement of the bank where a lot of money was usually counted. Of course, even if he had tried to open the locks he would have failed.

Mr. Smith: I should think so. Defendant: I was only passing through the place.

Inspector Davitt: It is a place through which few Chinese pass.

An Indian Sergeant said he was on duty near the bank when he heard a police whistle. He went in the direction of the sound and a Chinese was seen tampering with the locks. He went to the door and found the defendant in the act of tampering with the locks. Defendant had a mat-bag but had no weapons, or instruments of any sort. No police whistle were blown. He took the man upstairs and later handed him to the Police.

Defendant said that it was a trumped-up case and the Magistrate replied that he was inclined to believe him and discharged him.

SPORT.

TENNIS.

HONGKONG C.C. TOURNAMENT.

C.S.M. Pragnell, who umpired the Club Handicap Doubles match on Thursday evening, paid a visit to our reporter yesterday, armed with the scoring sheets, in order to refute the statement made in our yesterday's issue that he had given a wrong decision in the tenth game of the final set, and that therefore a game had to be replayed. Mr. Pragnell insists—and the scoring sheet supports his assertion—that he did not call "deuce" wrongly. He states that Redmond found that Timmis was serving from the wrong court, and Wright was, at the same time, of the opinion that the game was finished in favour of his partner and himself. Thus, there was a dispute among the players, who, without consulting the umpire or his scoring sheet, decided to replay the game. There was no necessity to replay the game, which stood at the "deuce" stage and should have been continued, with Timmis serving from the other end of the court.

HONGKONG GARRISON TENNIS LEAGUE.

THE LIST OF FIXTURES.

The following is a list of fixtures in the Hongkong Garrison Tennis League, play in which has already commenced. Since the fixture list was drawn up, the Band of the Wiltshires, which had entered a team, have been forced to withdraw, because the Band players are required for their respective Companies. Master-Gunner May is Secretary of the League. Owing to the scarcity of Army courts, the number of games has been reduced from eleven to nine. The list is as follows:—

DURING THE WEEK-ENDING.

15th May.—"B" Co. Wilts v. R.A.O.C.; "C" Co. Wilts v. Staff; R.E. v. 88 Co. R.G.A.; R.A.M.C. "A" v. "D" Co. Wilts; R.A.M.C. "B" v. 83 Co. R.G.A.; "A" Co. Wilts, Bye.

16th May.—R.A.O.C. v. R.E.; Staff v. R.A.M.C. "A"; 88 Co. R.G.A. v. R.A.M.C. "B"; "D" Co. Wilts v. "A" Co. Wilts; 83 Co. R.G.A. v. "B" Co. Wilts; "C" Co. Wilts, Bye.

17th May.—"A" Co. Wilts v. R.A.O.C.; "C" Co. Wilts v. 88 Co. R.G.A.; R.E. v. Staff; R.A.M.C. "A" v. "D" Co. Wilts; R.A.M.C. "B" v. 83 Co. R.G.A.; "A" Co. Wilts, Bye.

18th May.—R.A.O.C. v. "C" Co. Wilts; "A" Co. Wilts v. "B" Co. Wilts; Staff v. R.A.M.C. "A"; 88 Co. R.G.A. v. R.A.M.C. "B"; "D" Co. Wilts v. R.E.; R.A.O.C., Bye.

19th May.—"C" Co. Wilts v. Staff; R.A.M.C. "A" v. "B" Co. Wilts; R.A.M.C. "B" v. "C" Co. Wilts; 88 Co. R.G.A. v. 83 Co. R.G.A.; R.A.O.C. v. "D" Co. Wilts; R.E., Bye.

20th May.—"A" Co. Wilts v. Staff; R.A.M.C. "A" v. "B" Co. Wilts; R.A.M.C. "B" v. "C" Co. Wilts; 88 Co. R.G.A. v. 83 Co. R.G.A.; R.A.O.C. v. "D" Co. Wilts; R.E., Bye.

21st May.—"A" Co. Wilts v. Staff; R.A.M.C. "A" v. "B" Co. Wilts; R.A.M.C. "B" v. "C" Co. Wilts; 88 Co. R.G.A. v. 83 Co. R.G.A.; R.A.O.C. v. "D" Co. Wilts; R.E., Bye.

22nd May.—R.A.O.C. v. "C" Co. Wilts; "A" Co. Wilts v. "B" Co. Wilts; Staff v. R.A.M.C. "A"; 88 Co. R.G.A. v. R.A.M.C. "B"; "D" Co. Wilts v. R.E.; R.A.O.C., Bye.

23rd May.—"A" Co. Wilts v. Staff; R.A.M.C. "A" v. "B" Co. Wilts; R.A.M.C. "B" v. "C" Co. Wilts; 88 Co. R.G.A. v. 83 Co. R.G.A.; R.A.O.C. v. "D" Co. Wilts; R.E., Bye.

24th May.—"C" Co. Wilts v. Staff; R.A.M.C. "A" v. "B" Co. Wilts; R.A.M.C. "B" v. "C" Co. Wilts; 88 Co. R.G.A. v. 83 Co. R.G.A.; R.A.O.C. v. "D" Co. Wilts; R.E., Bye.

25th May.—R.A.O.C. v. "C" Co. Wilts; "A" Co. Wilts v. "B" Co. Wilts; Staff v. R.A.M.C. "A"; 88 Co. R.G.A. v. R.A.M.C. "B"; "D" Co. Wilts v. R.E.; R.A.O.C., Bye.

26th May.—"A" Co. Wilts v. Staff; R.A.M.C. "A" v. "B" Co. Wilts; R.A.M.C. "B" v. "C" Co. Wilts; 88 Co. R.G.A. v. 83 Co. R.G.A.; R.A.O.C. v. "D" Co. Wilts; R.E., Bye.

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IN THE LATEST ENGLISH AND AMERICAN STYLES. TWO-PIECE IN FINE AND MEDIUM WEIGHTS.

STOCKINETTE COSTUMES IN SILK. COTTON AND WOOL-ALSO. LADIES' BATHING CAPS AND SANDALS.

OLSINA WATER PAINT

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"PHENIX" SOCKS

IN Lisle WITH OR WITHOUT CASHMERE CLOCS



"PHENIX" STANDS FOR ALL THAT IS BEST IN GENTLEMEN'S HOSIERY.

Lisle	75 cts. Per Pair	\$ 8.50	Dozen
Silk	\$1.50	\$18.00	
Cashmere	\$1.00	\$11.00	
THE ABOVE HAVE RE-INFORCED TOES, HEELS, AND FEET.			
ALL SIZES ALL COLOURS.			

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

TO LET FURNISHED.

"BROCKHURST" No. 122, THE PRAX, for 3 months from 1st June next. Apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., 919

HONGKONG CRICKET CLUB TENNIS TOURNAMENT.

FINAL of Championship Singles.

Final of Championship Doubles. Challenge Round of Championship Singles. RESERVED SEATS to witness these matches may now be booked with Messrs MOUTRIE & Co. Price \$1 each. There will be a limited amount of Standing Room, entrance fee to which will be 50 cents each. Dates of above matches subject to weather conditions, 16th, 20th and 25th May. Hongkong, May 14th, 1920. 930

THE CHINESE ENGINEERING AND MINING COMPANY, LIMITED.

Payment of Interim Dividend on Shares for the year ending 30th June, 1919.

THE BOARD having declared an INTERIM DIVIDEND of Two Shillings per Share free of Income-Tax, for the year ending 30th June, 1920, holders of Bearer Shares and holders of Dividend Warrants received from London on account of Registered Shares, will be paid their dividends on presenting No. 15 Coupon of the Bearer Shares, and Dividend Warrants on Registered Shares, to either of the following Banks at Shanghai or Canton:

THE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA & CHINA.
THE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
The Payments will be made in either Dollars or Taels as the holder may wish, at the buying rate of exchange of the day.
GENERAL MANAGER,
THE RAILWAY MINING ADMINISTRATION.
Hongkong, May 14th, 1920. 921

A. G. DA ROCHA.
IS THE AUCTIONEERA. G. DA ROCHA.
AUCTIONEER, SURVEYOR AND GENERAL BROKER.

FAVOURED with instructions from The Concerned will sell by Public Auction, TO-DAY (SATURDAY), May 15th, at 2.30 p.m., at his Sales Room, One Piano by Bussell & Sons, London. One Drawing Outfit with accessories. One Large Safe by Buxton & Co., London. Terms:—Cash on Delivery.

A. G. DA ROCHA,
AUCTIONEER, SURVEYOR AND GENERAL BROKER.

Queen's Road Central, Telephone No. 5232.
FAVOURED with instructions from The Concerned will sell by Public Auction, TO-DAY (SATURDAY), May 15th, at 2.30 p.m., at his Sales Room, Queen's Road Central (Old Post Office Building).
Comprising:—

Blackwood Furniture, Brass and Iron Bedsteads, Tables, Carpets, and Eggs, Overmantels, Silk Tapestry Covered Drawing Room Suite, Sofa, Easy Chairs, Occasional Tables, Extension Dining Table, Bevelled Mirror, Wardrobes, Pictures, Curtains, Bed Sheets, Crochery, Glassware, Ornaments, Cabinet, Teak Bookcase, Dinner Wagon, Dining Chairs, Silver Ware, Clocks, Marble-top Washstands, Cooking Stoves, Cutlery, Kettle Set, Electric goods and a long list of Sundries.
Catalogue will be issued.
Terms:—Cash on delivery.

A. G. DA ROCHA,
FAVOURED with instructions from The Concerned

will sell by Public Auction, on TUESDAY, May 18th, 1920, at 2.15 p.m., at his Sales Room,
A QUANTITY OF

MISCELLANEOUS GOODS & EFFECTS

Also
17 cases Atlas Condensed Milk.
1 case 3 in one Oil.
1 lot Fish Plates.
1 lot Iron Filer.
11 cases Dietz Monarch Lamps.
75 dozen Glaszenger Tennis Balls.
75 dozen Imperial Tea Powder.
30 dozen Rose Soap.
Terms:—Cash on Delivery.

PUBLISHED TO-DAY
HONGKONG WEEKLY PRESS.
CONTAINING ALL THE WEEK LOCAL NEWS.
The Paper is sent Home

INTIMATIONS

HONGKONG GYMKHANA CLUB.

THE THIRD GYMKHANA MEETING of the Season will be held at HAPPY VALLEY, on SATURDAY, May 15th, commencing at 3.30 P.M.
The Charge of Admission will be \$1 for others than Members of the Hongkong Jockey Club or GYMKHANA CLUB.
Soldiers and Sailors in uniform Half Price.
The Committee invite the Ladies of Hongkong to be present.
Hongkong, May 7th, 1920. 888

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the 47th ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING of the Society will be held at its Head Office, Nos. 3 and 4, Queen's Buildings, Hongkong, on FRIDAY, May 21st, 1920, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with the Statements of Accounts to 31st December, 1919, and of declaring Dividends, etc.
The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Society will be CLOSED from 8th May to 21st May, both days inclusive.
By Order of the Board,
C. H. P. HAY,
Deputy General Manager.
Hongkong, May 4th, 1920. 888

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the 51st ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING of the Company will be held at its Head Office Nos. 3 and 4, Queen's Buildings, on FRIDAY, May 21st, 1920, at 12.30 p.m., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with the Statements of Accounts to 31st December, 1919, and of declaring Dividends, etc.
The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 8th May to 21st May, both days inclusive.
By Order of the Board,
C. H. P. HAY,
Deputy General Manager.
Hongkong, May 4th, 1920. 870

BRITISH TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the 54th ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING of the Company will be held at its Head Office Nos. 3 and 4, Queen's Buildings, Hongkong, on FRIDAY, May 21st, 1920, at 12.30 p.m., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with the Statements of Accounts to 31st December, 1919, and of declaring Dividends, etc.
The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 8th May to 21st May, both days inclusive.
By Order of the Board,
C. H. P. HAY,
Deputy General Manager.
Hongkong, May 4th, 1920. 888

THE HONGKONG ELECTRIC CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the THIRTY-FIRST ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING will be held at the Company Office, St. George's Buildings, on SATURDAY, May 22nd, 1920, at 11.30 A.M., for the purpose of presenting the Report of the Directors together with a Statement of Accounts to 31st December, 1919, and electing Directors and Auditors.
The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 16th to the 22nd May, 1920, both days inclusive.
By Order of the Board of Directors,
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co., Agents.
Hongkong, May 4th, 1920. 871

THE CANTON INSURANCE OFFICE, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE THIRTY-NINTH ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the offices of the Company on TUESDAY, May 25th, 1920, at 11.30 A.M.
The TRANSFER BOOKS and REGISTER OF MEMBERS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 11th May to the 25th May, both days inclusive.
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.
General Agents.
Hongkong, May 3rd, 1920. 859

FRENCH LESSONS

G. MOUSSON.

18, MORRISON HILL ROAD.

ON SALE.

"DIRECTORY & CHRONICLE"

CHINA, JAPAN, STRAITS SETTLEMENTS, INDO-CHINA, PHILIPPINES

for 1920
56th ANNUAL EDITION
containing
1,600 PAGES 14 MAPS
THE
Directory of the Far East

INTIMATIONS

KULANGSU MUNICIPAL COUNCIL

AMOY, CHINA.

SECRETARY.

THE KULANGSU MUNICIPAL COUNCIL OF AMOY is prepared to receive applications for the position of SECRETARY.
The candidate must have a knowledge of Book-keeping, and a knowledge of Police work would be a recommendation.
Applications are to be by letter addressed to the Chairman of the Council, from whom particulars of the conditions of service can be obtained, and should give full details of the applicant's qualification for the position.
Applicants should enclose copies of any references or testimonials they wish to submit for the consideration of the Council.
The appointment is to be made and the duties undertaken, as immediately as possible.
By Order,
H. J. MORSE,
Chairman.
Kulangsu, Amoy, 29th April, 1920. 861

WANTED.

BRITISH SALESMAN for European Shipchandlery Store. General knowledge of Harbour Work essential. Apply stating salary required to—Box No. 914, Care of "Daily Press" Office. 914

WANTED.

A SMALL HOUSE or FLAT of Three or Four Rooms. Apply to—Mr. H. OHTA, P.O. Box 840. 918

WANTED.

A HOUSE or FLAT on the PRAX for Summer Months from beginning July. A. D. STEWART, St. Paul's College. 915

TO LET.

THREE-ROOMED FLAT on Shamen, Canton. Apply—Box No. A423. 896

TO LET.

A SHOP in Nathan Road, Kowloon. Apply to—HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE CO., LTD., Alexandra Buildings. 86

TO LET FURNISHED.

"A VA HOUSE", May Road. Apply to—THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY CO., LTD. 888

REPULSE BAY HOTEL.

THE MISSES DE VINE AND TERREY, SOCIETY ENTERTAINERS, WILL INTRODUCE HARMONY AND SONG AT THE USUAL TEA DANCING AND DINNER DANCE TO BE HELD ON SATURDAY, MAY 15TH, SUNDAY, MAY 16TH.

Orchestral Concerts during Tiffin and Afternoon. 210

ST. JOHN'S CATHEDRAL

MONDAY, May 17th, at 6 p.m.

INTIMATION

LAVENDER WATER.

The Old English

Perfume.

Ideal for summer.

Fragrant and

refreshing.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED.

THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VOEUX RD., C. LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, MAY 15TH, 1920.

THE SITUATION IN IRELAND.

When Mr. Lloyd George introduced the House of Commons the latest Home Rule Bill he confessed that, looking round, he could find no section in Ireland that would accept anything but the impossible, and in the circumstances the British Government had to take the responsibility for offering what wisdom and justice dictated. We have seen the new Bill hailed in Ireland by a constant succession of outrages. There exists in Ireland what the Lord Chancellor recently described as "a body of desperate well organised and able men, banded together to challenge British strength" and they are not shrinking from any means in order to attain what they consider to be self-determination. The Sinn Fein interpretation of "self-determination" is secession from the British Empire, and on this point we have the assurance of the Prime Minister that any attempt at secession will be fought with the same determination, the same resources, and the same resolve as the Northern States of America fought against secession. But political opponents of the Prime Minister affirm that his actions belie his words. We have, for instance, the London Morning Post writing in this strain: "Those who try to make the Home Rule Bill a pretext for a virtual connivance at a deadly conspiracy, and who prate about establishing friendly relations with murderers, are going the short way to establish relations which will not be forgotten or forgiven on either side for generations. Under Lord Russell's Ireland is given over to a merciless tyranny to which there is no parallel outside Russia. When the authorities capitulate to violence citizens must take care of themselves; and if the loyalists of the North and South or the farmers and peasantry who are also suffering under brutal persecution and lawless intimidation begin to make reprisals the Government will be held responsible for the results. There is a

limit to human patience, and there comes a time when civil war is preferable to a campaign waged by one-sided enmity; and civil war is now within sight. If the Government really imagine that either in Great Britain or Ireland the production of a Home Rule Bill will be accepted as a substitute for public safety or as an excuse for permitting what is in fact a rebellion to take its bloody course, they were never more deceived in their lives." The Government, of course, does not expect anybody to accept its Home Rule Bill as a substitute for public safety, but it indulges in the fond hope that the Act may do much to promote public safety. Nobody will disagree with the point of view that the first duty of a Government is to govern; that is to maintain the security of life and property; but to say that this obligation has been consistently evaded by the Irish Executive and by the Government which is responsible for the Irish Executive is a manifest exaggeration. The temptation to resort to a military despotism of the most rigorous kind is very great but after waging for five years a war to crush militarism, the hesitation of the British Government to exert its full military strength in Ireland in an attempt to prevent isolated murders is easily understood, especially when regard is had to the misconceived sympathy with the "oppressed" people which has been so freely expressed in the United States. Any hope of permanent peace and contentment being established in Ireland by coercion alone is discounted by past experience. The best hope must be in supplementing rigorous police measures by appeals for a better public spirit against the outrage campaign. We notice that Lord Justice O'Connor in an address to the Grand Jury at Cork recently expressed the view that only public opinion could stop these outrages. The vast majority of the population, his lordship said, condemned outrages, but did not give the Government active support. This attitude arose from historical, political, and social causes. Intimidation was a powerful factor in deterring people from assisting in the prevention and detection of crime. Nevertheless, he did not regard the position as hopeless. The boldness, wantonness, and frequency of murders, coupled with a tendency of chaos, must be straightened, as public opinion was against the forces of disorder. The Judge declared: "There is neither beauty nor virtue in a liberty which comes dripping with innocent blood. The folly of the whole business is apparent, and there will be a rude awakening for those who imagine that they can break down the splendid courage of the Irish Police, or continue with impunity attacks upon barracks against the scientific implements of warfare. If the police were eliminated would Ireland be happier and freer with English soldiers instead?" The answer, of course, is that she would not. It hardly needs to be said that the trouble with the Irish people is that they cannot agree among themselves as to what they want, and Sir Horace Plunkett has declared that no plan for Ireland "evolved in England by Englishmen would ever be effective." The Prime Minister sought by means of an Irish Convention to get an acceptable scheme framed by Irishmen. The effort failed; and so the Englishmen, the Scotsmen and the Welshmen have tried again to find a solution of the Irish question. The new Home Rule Bill would give to Ireland greater autonomy than she has ever enjoyed since she lost her own Parliament, and Ireland would be a much happier country if only the leaders of opinion there, instead of condemning every effort in advance, as they invariably do, would exert their influence upon the people to procure a fair trial for a scheme designed to give to Ireland the fullest measure of self-government consistent with the imperial connection, which the Imperial Government can never allow to be broken. One of the few American papers which have shown a clear understanding of the position recently made the very apposite comment that a strong hand that attempts to cure is better than a strong hand that raps and wounds. It pointed out that the German Empire had its origin in a Zollverein, an economic union, and expressed the view that the two unwilling partners in Ireland, divorced on account of temperamental incompatibility, may yet be reunited by the bonds of a common economic interest. Manifestly, it is the only hope for Ireland.

One case of cerebro-spinal fever was reported in the Colony on Thursday.

The Shanghai Hotels Co., Ltd., have bought the Kalew Hotel for Tls. 525,000.

A meeting of British subjects has been called at Canton by the Consul-General to consider what steps shall be taken appropriately to celebrate the birthday of H.M. the King.

The question of a bridge across the Yangtze has again come to the fore. On good authority it is stated that two wealthy compatriots are contemplating erecting a structure between the Huang Hun Lou in Wuchang and HanYang.

A Chinese accountant, employed by a local Chinese firm on the Praya Central, is alleged to have absconded and taken with him a sum of \$1,500 which had been entrusted to his care. The Police have been notified and are now investigating the case.

After the dinner and dance at the Repulse Bay Hotel to-night—when Misses de Vine and Terrey, Society entertainers, will appear again—the Hotel management has arranged for a special tram to the Peak to leave the Lower Tram Station at 1 a.m.

The most successful jockey at the Shanghai Race meeting was Mr. W. Hill who had 10 firsts, 3 seconds and 2 thirds to his credit. Mr. John Johnstone comes next on the list with 6 firsts, 5 seconds and 2 thirds. Messrs. Winsome and Hasty's was the most successful stable and Mr. John Peel's came next.

There is not much respect for Government writs from Peking in these days. The following comment is from the Canton Times:—"All the present governors now serving the provinces will be gone, if Peking is sincere in its threat. A recent mandate by Peking decrees that all poppy growing in China should be suppressed within three months, and that failure to do so within a province will subject the civil governor to dismissal. It does not mention anything about the military governor, however. Of course, this is only an official order, and from Peking too."

HONGKONG UNIVERSITY COMMISSION.

H.E. the Governor has appointed a Commission consisting of the following gentlemen "to enquire into the position, and working of the University":—
Hon. Mr. E. H. Sharp, O.B.E. (Chairman).
Hon. Mr. J. H. Kemp, C.B.E.
Hon. Mr. E. A. Irving.
Hon. Mr. John Johnstone.
Mr. S. W. Tio.

CORRESPONDENCE.

AN ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

[TO THE EDITOR OF "THE HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

SIR,—May I acknowledge publicly, through your paper, the receipt of one hundred and seventy dollars, sent to me by some of the members of the Hongkong Club to be placed to the credit of the Naval Recreation and Entertainment Fund in recognition of the good work done by some of the men of the Fleet during the recent labour trouble? The men very much appreciate this kindly gift.—Yours faithfully,

H. S. CHOLEBEES
(Chaplain, Royal Navy).
The Chaplain's Office, H.M. Naval Yard, Hongkong.
May 14th, 1920.

THE VOLUNTEER DEFENCE CORPS.

Following are results of balloting from officers and N.C.O.s in the units named:—
Scottish Company.—Lt. G. H. Gordon; Sergt. T. W. Hill; Corp. M. Railton and J. McHutchison; Lance-Corps. A. G. Simpson, D. J. Purves and W. J. Crawford.

Light Infantry and Infantry Companies.—Company Commander G. E. Stewart; Lieut. F. O. Hall; Sergt. T. P. M. Boyan and W. H. Edmonds; Corp. Mead, C. A. Gimes and S. Lobel; Lance-Corps. P. S. Cassidy, G. H. Hackett and E. B. Dorey. Mounted Infantry.—Sergt. G. C. Moxon; Corp. H. B. L. Dawbigny.

CABLES.

LATEST CABLES.

(THROUGH BRITISH AGENCY.)

ADMIRAL SIMS' STATEMENTS.

MR. DANIELS' DENIAL.

WASHINGTON, May 11th.

Replying to Admiral Sims' charges, Mr. Daniels told the Senate Committee that Admiral Sims belittled the work of the American Navy in contrast to the work of the British Navy, because he coveted British honours.

Mr. Daniels declared that Admiral Sims in war-time failed to appreciate the paramount importance of protecting transports.

Mr. Daniels contended that if anybody in the Navy Department had been anti-British, Admiral Sims, who was well-known to be pro-British, would not have been sent to London. Mr. Daniels preferred the "bold and audacious policies" of the Navy Department which, he declared, were delayed owing to Admiral Sims' opposition and British Admiralty's lack of faith in the practicability of some of them. Mr. Daniels concluded urging the continuance of Anglo-American mutual co-operation which in war-time had led to mutual esteem and fellowship.

THE STEAMER "ANGHIN."

ARRIVES AT COLOMBO.

Colombo, May 11th.

The steamer *Anghin*, mentioned in a cable of May 10th, has arrived. The fire is still burning in the cargo of beans. Surveyors have been called in.

AMERICAN BLUEBEARD.

ADMITS MURDER CHARGE.

Los Angeles, May 11th.

Watson, the American Bluebeard, pleaded guilty to the charge of murder and was sentenced to life imprisonment.

AMERICAN EX-SERVICE MEN

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES GIVES UP TAX SCHEME.

WASHINGTON, May 11th.

Republican members of the House of Representatives Ways and Means Committee have abandoned the proposal to tax the retail sales one per cent, in order to raise funds to relieve ex-service men.

EARLIER CABLES.

ALIENS' NATURALISATION BILL.

SOME OF THE TERMS.

LONDON, May 13th.

The Aliens' Naturalisation Bill, which is being introduced into the House of Lords by Lord Stanhope, has been published. *Inter alia*, the measure provides that no Alien may be appointed to the Civil Service, nor as master, chief officer, or chief engineer of a British merchant vessel registered in the United Kingdom, the exceptions being those who performed faithful service during the war. Aliens are also debarred from holding pilotage certificates, exception being made in the case of French nationals using the ports of Newhaven and Grimsby. Special clauses are inserted providing for equal powers of naturalisation for the British possessions subject to a proviso, in the case of the Dominions, that the measure is adopted by the Legislatures of the Dominions.

UNREST IN IRELAND.

SIR NEVILLE MACREADY'S SUGGESTIONS.

LONDON, May 13th.

In the House of Commons, replying to Mr. O'Neill, Mr. Bonar Law stated Sir Neville Macready had already taken most important steps to ensure greater co-operation between the police and the military in Ireland, and yesterday made many other suggestions to the Cabinet, all of which will be carried out. Sir Neville Macready believed that the changes would have a speedy effect. Mr. Bonar Law emphasised that the Government would take any action which it believed would tend to restore decent conditions in Ireland.

THE WAR ON BOLSHEVISM

UKRAINIANS OCCUPY ODESSA.

LONDON, May 13th.

It is officially stated that the Ukrainians have occupied Odessa.

PRICE OF COAL.

CAUSE OF INCREASE IN PRICES.

LONDON, May 13th.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Braze moved an adjournment to draw attention to the increased price of domestic coal which he asked the Government not to impose. He approved of the reasons for an increase in the price of industrial coal.

Sir Robert Horne, replying, said that the present was the most convenient season to start the policy of the termination of coal subsidies. While the miners were not entirely free from blame, as regards production, the coal-owners were showing a lack of energy owing to the unsettled situation in consequence of the agitation for nationalisation. He did not consider that the latter would produce equally good results as private enterprise. American coal, which was not available last winter owing to a coal strike, was now entering the European markets in considerable quantities and was selling in France for less than the British coal. It was impossible to predict what the future export profits would be. Therefore there was all the more reason to put the coal used in Great Britain on a sound foundation.

The motion was defeated by 185 vote to 49.

FINANCE BILL.

SECOND READING PASSED.

LONDON, May 13th.

The House of Commons passed the second reading of the Finance Bill without a division.

Mr. Baldwin, Secretary of the Treasury, winding up the debate, disagreed with those who thought that the Chancellor of the Exchequer was trying to do too much and that we were robbing ourselves now for the benefit of posterity. The knowledge that the British people were willingly taxing themselves so heavily this year would have the greatest effect in making the world realise that we are going to set our house in order.

SHIPS IN PRIZE COURTS.

STATEMENT IN PARLIAMENT.

LONDON, May 13th.

In the House of Commons, replying to Mr. Alfred Davies, Mr. Wilson said that excluding the ships captured by joint British and Allied forces and ships condemned as to part only of their interest, and numerous miscellaneous small craft, the total number of ex-enemy merchantmen, of over 500 tons, so far condemned in British Prize Courts, is 98. "With the exception of ships retained by the Overseas Governments, these run on the British Government's account. The sale of fifteen of these vessels realised £1,500,000. The trading results are not yet available.

DISTRESS SIGNALS FROM THE ARCTIC.

A Moscow wireless, transmitted broadcast, records an S.O.S. message from the Arctic icefields north of Siberia:— "The message asks for help in the name of humanity, for 80 human beings—men, women, and children—who are perishing from cold and want of food on board the ship *Solovet*, which, having been held up by ice in the river at Chiga since January 24th, has drifted along the coast to the south of Kolguev Island through the Kara Gato into the Kara Sea. Her position on March 23rd was reported as latitude 72 deg. 30 min., longitude 69 deg. 10 min."

The last wireless message states that her coal supplies are exhausted, and that her engines are not working. The only fuel available is in the form of wooden barrels. Wireless messages are being sent once a week only, for economy's sake. The food left is very limited, and the icefield is 9½ ft. thick.

The message goes on to point out that the Russian ice-breaker *Svobodny*, now in England, is quite suitable for saving the perishing ship. It is suggested that the English Government might be able to dispatch this vessel. All costs and an ample reward for saving the party are promised by the Russian Soviet Government.

Lloyd's Register does not contain the name *Solovet*. The nearest approach to it is the *Solovet*, of Archangel, a boat of 300 tons, belonging to the Solovet Monks. There is no reason to suppose that the Bolsheviks have no ice-breakers of their own, says the *Times*.

SAVED FROM THE AIR.

Army airmen flying over Harland and Martin bombers have saved the town of Port Deposit, Maryland, from probable devastation through flood by breaking up the ice gorges of the Susquehanna River with charges of "T.N.T." Bombs weighing 50 lbs., designed to penetrate the ice floes before exploding, were dropped from a height of 5000 ft. The attack continued for several hours, shattering ice 20 in. deep in the neighbourhood of Havre de Grace, the site of the famous race track over an area of one square mile. The airmen came in response to an appeal from the local authorities, who feared the condition of the stream would result in flooding the entire community.

MISSIONARY MURDERMAJOR SENTENCE OF TWO YEARS' RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT.

The Chief Commissioner of Assam (Mr. T. B. Bell) has declined to interfere with the sentence passed on the Rev. L. W. B. Jackson for the murder of Major Cloete. The case came before him at Simla on the petition for mercy of the prisoner.

The accused, who is an American citizen and a Baptist Missionary, was convicted on his own admission of killing Major Cloete, and was sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment under section 304 I.P.C. by the Special Police Officer of the Sadiya Frontier Tract.

The Chief Commissioner of Assam said: The procedure for trial is laid down in the statutory rules of the 16th November, 1914, published under section 6 of Act XIV. of 1874. As the sentence is for less than three years, no appeal properly speaking lies to this court. The accused has, however, filed a petition for mercy, and the record has been forwarded to me by the Political Officer. It is now open to me to reduce, enhance or cancel the sentence. I felt that the position should be explained to the accused especially as he is a citizen of a Foreign State, and that he should be given an opportunity of engaging counsel. As a result he has wired withdrawing his petition in spite of counsel's advice to maintain the sentence or to modify it in either direction.

It is clear that the homicide was committed while the accused was in a state of extreme mental affliction, having just heard of his wife's infidelity. At the same time, it cannot be overlooked that he is a strong man armed with a revolver, shot down an unarmed man dressed in his pyjamas. The deceased, moreover, was a soldier who was totally blind in one eye as the result of a wound he received. If the accused had said to the deceased Cloete, "You have ruined my wife. I have brought my revolver. Get out your gun, one of us must die," and if a fair fight had then taken place, and the accused had killed his man, I should have reduced the sentence from two years to two weeks. As it is I cannot help feeling that the sentence errs grievously on the side of leniency.

Quite recently before me the case of a Gurkha who killed in sudden fury a man who boasted that he had corrupted the wife of the accused. I also had before me the case of a Kuki who shot another Kuki in the jungle because of a quarrel about the possession of a wife. In both these cases the sentence was transportation for life, and in both cases I declined to interfere. There cannot be one law for American missionaries and another for Indian hillmen. In fact, after a careful perusal of the record and of the painful correspondence which has been filed, I feel that if I had been the Judge who tried the case, I should have been constrained to pass a sentence of at least seven years' rigorous imprisonment. This does not, however, necessarily mean that sitting as a Court of Revision, I should of my own motion take the extreme step of enhancing the sentence which has actually been passed. After anxious consideration I have come to the conclusion that I should simply decline to interfere. The sentence will therefore stand and the law will take its course.

POLITICAL OFFICER'S JUDGMENT.
The judgment of the Political Officer, Sadiya Frontier (Mr. A. Mellor) at the previous hearing was as follows:— "The accused has admitted having shot Major Cloete, and thereby caused his death. The evidence shows that he fired not less than four shots at the deceased, all of which hit him, and inflicted wounds two of which were fatal wounds. The attack was therefore, of a most determined character. There can be no doubt in the circumstances that the accused either intended to cause the death of the deceased or to cause such bodily injury as was likely to cause death. If a man kills another by an act done with such intention he commits murder, but in the present case the charge of murder has not been framed because the Committing Magistrate found that the accused had received grave and sudden provocation, which had deprived him temporarily of his self-control."

Strictly speaking the proper course would have been to frame a charge of murder, and to leave it to the jury to prove that he acted under grave and sudden provocation, but I think that the Committing Officer used his discretion rightly in framing a charge under section 304. The accused admits that he killed Major Cloete while under the shock of a grave and sudden provocation, but argues that he was not in such a state of mind as to understand the nature and significance of his act, and that he should be considered as having been to all intents and purposes insane at the time. This is clearly wrong. The accused does not deny that he intended to cause Major Cloete's death, or to cause such bodily injury as he knew was likely to cause death. He says that ten minutes elapsed between the hearing of his wife's confession of infidelity, and his committing the deed. He deliberately went to his office, got a revolver and cartridges, and went to Major Cloete's bungalow.

His wife followed and asked him not to shoot the deceased, pointing out the dishonour that would attach to him if he did so. The nature of his act, and its consequences were, therefore, put before him at the last moment. Immediately after doing the deed he told Major Cloete's servant that he had killed his master, and said, "I have killed Cloete." The accused, therefore, fully realised the nature of his act, and does not contend that the act was not wrong and legally wrong. The law does not recognise insanity, any such temporary loss of mental balance as we find in this case. A man is insane for the purpose of the criminal law, if he does not understand the nature of his act and sees that his act is wrong and contrary to law. These conditions are absent in this case. The state of mind of the accused is fully described and provided for in exception of section 300, but he has already been given the benefit of this exception. There can, therefore, be no doubt that the accused has committed an offence under the first part of section 304 and I agree with the opinion of the assessors on this point.

The only remaining question is that of sentence. I shall deal with his case as leniently as possible, as there can be no doubt that the position in which the accused was is the most cruel in which a man can be placed. The temptation to punish a man who has betrayed his friend and ship and corrupted a woman whom he has been accustomed to love and reverence, may be almost irresistible. I also take into account the fact that the accused had been for some days in a state of mental torture, though the final revelation of the guilt of his wife and Major Cloete was a complete surprise. The accused has, no doubt, suffered severely, and yet it is necessary to impose a legal penalty, human life is held sacred by the law, and no man is permitted to take the law into his own hands and kill a human being, however grievously he may have been wronged. Taking all the circumstances into consideration, I sentence the accused to two years' rigorous imprisonment under section 304 I.P.C.

AN HONOUR TO THE MERCANTILE MARINE. KNIGHTHOOD FOR P. AND O. MARINE SUPERINTENDENT.

Commander Sir. Frank Bartlett Stuart Nisley, K.B.E., R.D., R.N.R., whose name appears in a recent honours list, is the Marine Superintendent of the P. & O. Steam Navigation Company.

His long and interesting career in the mercantile marine began as far back as 1879, when he went to sea as an apprentice in the ship *Borealis*. In sailing ships, he remained, chiefly in the Australian trade, for a period of seven years, then, as a junior officer, in June 1886, entering the service of the P. & O. Company, in which, in July 1905, he attained the rank of commander. In this capacity he had charge among other ships, of the *Plassy*, engaged in the Indian transport service, for nearly four years. At the termination of the *Plassy's* commission as a royal yacht, Captain Nisley took command of that vessel, remaining in her for six years until his appointment by Lord Inchrae to his present position in January 1917.

His early and prolonged service in sailing ships gave Captain Nisley a knowledge and experience of seamanship in its broadest aspect which has become of relatively increasing rarity, as the proportion of British sailing ships has diminished.

Captain Nisley's work as superintendent during the later and more strenuous period of the war was not simplified by the fact that P. & O. ships were running under the Ministry of Shipping and had frequently to be attended, overhauled and repaired, under conditions of the utmost difficulty, at distant ports on various parts of the United Kingdom coast. This disturbance of routine, involving a considerable amount of hurried travel, imposed a burden of work altogether unusual, and Captain Nisley, like the responsible officers of other great lines, met the unusual strain with a success upon the present recognition of which his numerous friends have been glad to congratulate him. Captain Nisley's honour is, indeed, evidence of the official perception of the vital service which was rendered to the national cause by the mercantile marine and, in that sense, it is warmly welcomed in shipping circles.

It may be added that Sir. Frank Nisley, who holds the rank of retired commander and the decoration of the Royal Naval Reserve, was for many years a keen and active officer in that branch of Admiralty service, and, in that connection, was employed for some time as an officer in the Navy, after successfully taking the usual preliminary courses in the gunnery and torpedo schools.

He is 55 years of age and should have before him a substantial span of years in which to enjoy the distinction which has now been conferred upon him.

SHANGHAI WAR MEMORIAL.

AN IMPOSING MONUMENT.

Shanghai's war memorial, designed by Messrs. Stewardson and Spencer, is to take the form of a massive granite pedestal, some 45 feet high, supporting a bronze statue group representing victorious Peace offering consolation to the widows and orphans, and flanked by the figures of soldiers, or some other appropriate commemorative decoration still to be chosen.

It bears the inscription "To the Glorious Dead." The monument rests upon a raised paved platform covering the greater part of the space available—some 70 feet long by 42 feet deep—and this is surrounded by a balustrading of solid design and the platform approached by a flight of six broad, shallow steps of the maximum length obtainable, a feature which should add to the dignity of the monument.

The material suggested is Hongkong or Roman granite, with paving design delineated in the two materials which are of lighter and darker shades of grey. The figures would be modelled and cast in bronze at Home.

The memorial is to be erected on the Bund.

criminal law, if he does not understand the nature of his act and sees that his act is wrong and contrary to law. These conditions are absent in this case. The state of mind of the accused is fully described and provided for in exception of section 300, but he has already been given the benefit of this exception. There can, therefore, be no doubt that the accused has committed an offence under the first part of section 304 and I agree with the opinion of the assessors on this point.

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WHO'S WHO AMONG THE CANDIDATES AND SOME ISSUES.

Sir John Foster Fraser writes in the *Evening News* as follows:—

Some of the runners in the race for the Presidency of the United States are already falling out. Half a dozen Republicans, however, are still pressing forward. Several States are boosting the "favourite son," and emissaries are invading neighbouring States to expound what a fine fellow he is.

Mr. Lowden, of Illinois, who has been a successful Governor of the State, is a good business man, very wealthy—having married the daughter of the late Mr. Pullman, of railway coach fame—seems to be making the most individual headway.

But a number of State Conventions, whilst boosting the "favourite son," have given General Leonard Wood as second choice. This would indicate when the National Convention of the Republican Party is held and the "favourite sons" fail to receive wide support from the champions of other favourite sons—that the Republican nomination will fall upon General Leonard Wood.

FRIEND OF ROOSEVELT.
The General was a friend of Mr. Roosevelt, and he is something of a martyr; it is alleged Mr. Woodrow Wilson victimised him by preventing him having a command in France during the war, this was retaliation for criticising the Democratic Administration for failing in preparedness before the United States entered the fray.

General Wood has a military outlook and is a champion for compulsory military training. A Bill furthering this was turned down by the House of Representatives the other day.

Whilst many ardent Republicans believe the mantle of Roosevelt has fallen upon the shoulders of General Wood, there is a considerable amount of "solid" opinion against having a soldier as President, or principle. The United States has had experience of soldier-Presidents, and they were not a success.

Several vibrant Republicans are touring the country and beating their individual drums for the Presidency. The most gesticulatory is Mr. Hiram Johnstone, of California, who tells of the awful things which will befall America if it joins the League of Nations, and who has a certain popularity because he never misses an opportunity to traduce Great Britain and scorn the beggared nations of Europe. But Mr. Hiram Johnstone is not taken seriously by serious people.

The Democrats seem to be "lying low" in regard to a candidate. Mr. Wilson's health puts it out of the question that he will run for a third term. There was a general belief his son-in-law, Mr. McAdoo, who is a financier, would endeavour to succeed Mr. Wilson. But Mr. McAdoo has given emphatic denial that he is a candidate. For about nine days there was a Herbert Hoover boom—but he has lived out of the United States for sixteen years and is suspected of being appreciative of the English, and as this "must impair his good Americanism," Mr. Hoover has been speedily ruled out.

MR. BRYAN INTERVIEWS.
An interesting feature of the struggle is the intervention of Mr. William Jennings Bryan. Mr. Bryan has been Democratic candidate for the Presidency on two or three occasions, and it is a matter of history that eight years ago it was his influence which secured Mr. Wilson the Democratic nomination. For some years, however, Mr. Bryan has been considered a "back number," and the Press has been inclined to treat him as an elderly Nebraska gentleman who drinks grape juice and is inclined to pacifism.

Mr. Bryan, however, has descended his personal power in the Middle States is still enormous, especially amongst those who in England would be called the "Nonconformist teetotal crowd." He is no longer a candidate for the Presidency, but it is pretty evident that no Democrat has chance of reaching the White House unless he has the approval of Mr. Bryan. At the present time Mr. Bryan's principal work is "queering the pitch" of any ambitious Democrat who may seek popularity by even suggesting the existence of "loyal" law might be amended. Mr. Bryan is after any politician who would in the slightest degree pander to the low appetites of the "wet."

It is difficult to draw clearly defined lines of demarcation between the policies of the Republicans and the Democrats in the campaign. I think it may be said that the Republicans are super patriots, urge America for the Americans, avoid responsibilities towards other countries, crush socialism, deport disgruntled aliens, stand no nonsense from striking workmen, adopt compulsory military training, and have a big navy—keep America the boss of the world, and put on with material prosperity. The Democrats, not yielding anything to their opponents in being genuine Americans, are inclined to believe there could be a working relationship with other countries to maintain peace and avoid an increase of armaments, lean toward recognising the claims of the working classes, are disposed to a big programme of social legislation and the pressing down of the high cost of living by measures against trusts and combinations—indeed, what might be called a Liberal programme.

LABOUR'S "CHIEF THING."
But the Labour Party in America—openly declaring the chief thing is increased wages—has cried "a plague on both your houses" to Republicans and Democrats. Industrial elements in the United States lack the cohesiveness and the stability of organised labour in Britain—and by that very reason the antagonisms in America are more numerous. With much nothing and bitterness the Labour Party of the United States is coming into existence as a political force.

Critics of the present Administration are to be heard declaring that before the Presidential election comes the Democrats will declare a big social legislation programme in order to capture the Labour vote.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

"CAPITALISTO BEASTS." TRADE AGAINST THE ENTENTE BY LENIN.

A Moscow wireless message reports that the ninth All-Russian Congress of the Bolshevik Party met in Moscow on March 20th. The congress was opened by Lenin, and was greeted by representatives of the Swedish and Norwegian Revolutionary Socialist and Labour parties. Lenin, in reporting on the work of the Central Committee, said:—

How could the miracle take place that we have emerged the victors on the international and internal fronts? This has happened only because there was the most severe discipline in our party. Thanks to this our weak, exhausted, backward country has defeated the strongest countries. The basis for all this, on our side, rested on centralization, discipline, and unbounded self-sacrifice. On the other hand, our enemies—the strongest Governments in the world, together with the representatives of capital—possessed no internal cohesion. Capitalism perverted them, and converted the Allies into wild beasts. This was the fundamental reason which finally gave us the victory.

The entire policy of the Entente towards us presents a picture of complete failure. Not long ago they cried to the whole world that they would not conclude peace, that they would not talk with the Bolsheviks. But what do we see in reality? In reality the Allies are again beginning to negotiate with the Soviet Republics. These negotiations will not yet be completed. The Entente are neither in a state of peace nor of war with us. This failure of our enemies proves that they are nothing but a group of capitalist beasts, who are quite unable to do anything against us.

The Lettish Government have made an official offer of peace. Finland has also offered to negotiate about frontiers, and there has also been a peace proposal. With regard to Poland, Mr. Lenin said that special care was essential, as the Polish Government itself does not know what it will do to-morrow.

As to the internal policy of the party, Mr. Lenin stated that the chief question was whether there should be a collegiate system or individual direction.

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BRIGADIER-GENERAL. RANK TO BE ABOLISHED.

The War Office announces that the rank of Brigadier-General will be abolished in the Army from a date which will be coincident with the passing of the Army (Annual Act 1920). Officers who have held the rank of Brigadier-General in time of war, and who have been or may be granted on retirement the honorary rank of Brigadier-General under Article 81 of the Royal Warrant, will be entitled to retain that honorary rank, notwithstanding that the rank of Brigadier-General is abolished in the Army.

In place of the rank of Brigadier-General which has been given to officers holding the command of brigades and certain other appointments, the titles of "Colonel Commandant" and "Colonel on the Staff" will be given to officers holding certain appointments. The appointments which will carry the title of "Colonel Commandant" will be those of "Colonel on the Staff" or "Colonel on the Staff" will wear distinctive badges, and will be senior, by virtue of their appointment, to all other colonels. They will take precedence among themselves in accordance with their Army seniority.

votes, just as in some other circles one hears that the long drawn dispute between America and Mexico is being held up till the eve of the election, when hostilities are likely to break out and the plea will be advanced that it is dangerous to swing administrations whilst a war is on. Of course the victor knows nothing of the truth of these assertions.

In business circles there is some fear that the success of the Democrats will mean truckling to the demands of Labour. There is little of the spirit of conciliation and concession in industry at disputes; the temper is that now is the time to fight, the thing to a finish. Severe measures against those favouring a revolution in industrial law, and the imprisonment of Labour leaders who counsel strikes which are detrimental to the public, is the position taken up by millions of Americans.

Though there is nervousness concerning American getting enmeshed in European diplomatic responsibility, if financial or military element is playing a big part in the election. It is not that the politicians have any great respect for the Irish, but the Irish vote has to be won. Accordingly, unkind things are often said against the English, not because the politicians really dislike the English, but because they do not want to lose the support of the Irish electors.

LOOK OVER BOLSHEVISM.
But whilst affairs outside the United States are playing a not negligible part in the gathering fury of the campaign, the internal condition of the country is the matter for feverish anxiety.

There is acute alarm at the spread of Bolshevism—much exaggerated, I believe. But the unrest over the appalling cost of living, the phenomenal wages being paid the winning classes and the rest of the public, is very real. The demands of the wage earners often look like blackmail, and some of the methods proposed to check them have, in remoteness, no counter-part in Western Europe. Things, however, are not likely to come to a head until after the Presidential election.

It will be with the new President and under the new Government that the fight will take place. That is why so many Americans favour General Wood. He is a man more disposed to action than to words.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

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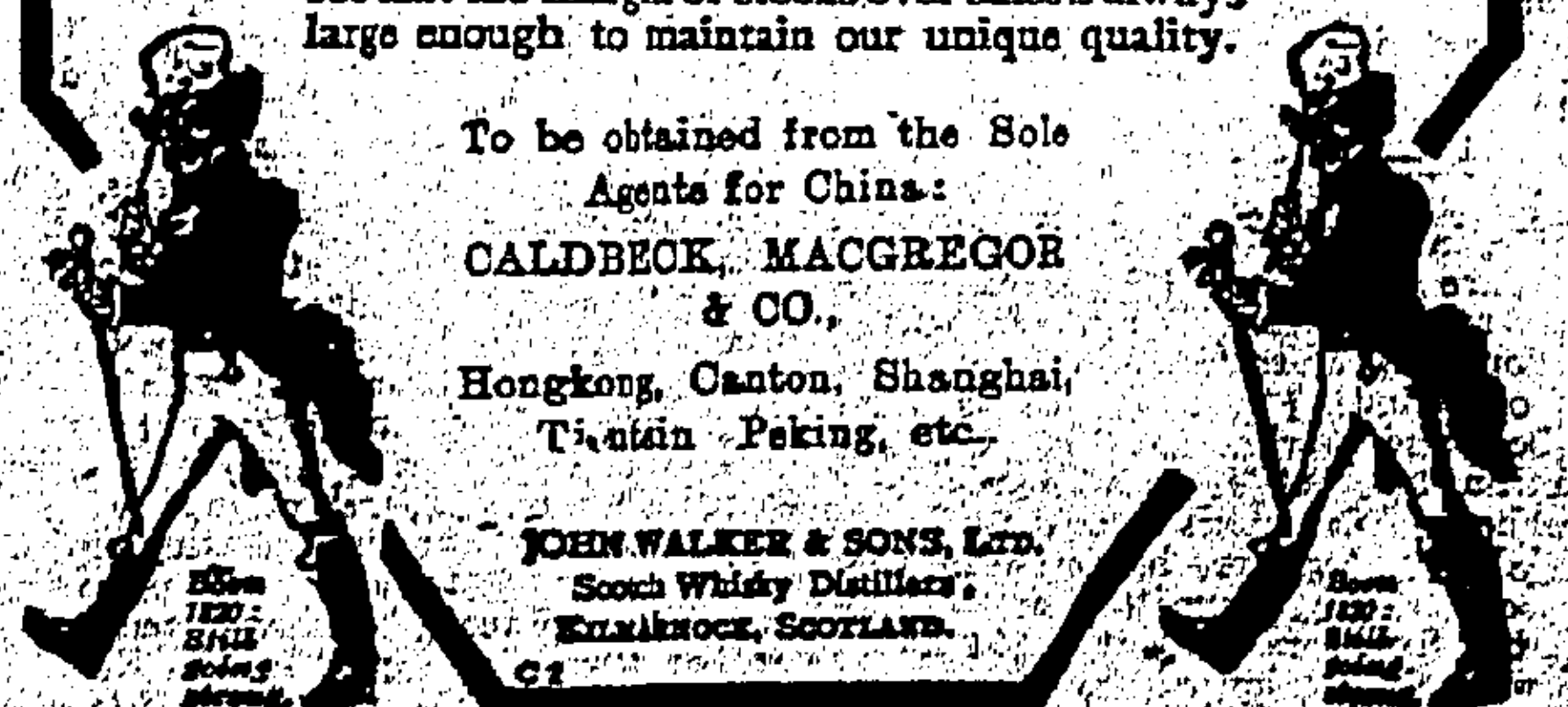
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PERILS OF THE DEAD TOOTH
EXTRACTION THE ONLY ROAD TO HEALTH.

A warning against the peril of the dead tooth is uttered by Dr. Josef Novitzky, a famous San Francisco dental surgeon, whose conclusions have been recently published in the "American Journal of Surgery." Extensive accounts of his work have also been published in the New York "Medical Journal," the California "State Journal of Medicine," and the "Journal of the California State Dental Association."

Dr. Novitzky's discoveries are admirably summarised in a striking leading article which appears in the San Francisco Chronicle. "It is fairly well understood now," says the writer, "that many bodily ills are traceable to bad teeth. Rheumatism, for example, popularly supposed to be due to getting the feet wet, is known by the medical profession to have its inception in decaying teeth, in which breed the organisms that go forth to set up rheumatic conditions in muscles, joints, and nerves. The wise modern, therefore, does not put a potato in his pocket when he feels the first twinges of rheumatism, but consults a dentist."

HATCHING PLACES.
"Many other afflictions have been traced to bad teeth, among them being bronchitis, asthma, and various ills of heart, lungs, kidneys, and other organs. Teeth do not originate these disorders, but when they are in bad condition they serve as hatching places for the bacteria that enigrate from them through the body."

A large part of the modern dental problem is to put the teeth in a surgically clean condition and keep them clean. It is admittedly a difficult problem, because of the nature of the daily employment of the teeth and the multiplicity of little nests around them, in which infection easily finds a resting place. A healthy tooth, of course, has a large power of resistance to these invasions. A dead tooth—and dead teeth are very common in these days of "killing the nerve"—is admittedly more difficult to safeguard.

In fact, it is so difficult that the recent prolonged study of the question by Dr. Novitzky, and his conclusion that the only safe way is to remove every such tooth from the mouth have attracted wide attention in the dental and surgical world. He holds that the dead tooth is subject to the laws of infection, and as such must be "sentenced to infection" in the body.

THE ONLY WAY.
"Dr. Novitzky wrote in the 'New York Medical Journal':—

No matter how thoroughly or by whom a pulpless tooth has been embalmed or treated, it will become dry, opaque, solid in its socket, discoloured and offensive in odour. The various methods and medicaments employed to sterilise the dentine of a dead tooth serve merely to retard decomposition of the organic elements of the tooth.

They do not prevent decomposition. The practical impossibility of embalming the dead organic matter of a tooth so that it may be retained in the mouth with no injurious effects to its surroundings will be quite obvious to any student of bacteriology. Dead teeth, therefore, must be removed from the jaws completely, if patients are to have positive security from the ill results from suppurating teeth."

Dr. Novitzky goes farther, and contends that dead teeth ought not to be removed by simple pulling, but should be taken out cleanly by a surgical operation. Otherwise, he says, it is impossible to be sure that all septic conditions have been removed.

It appears from the discussions that have followed the announcement of Dr. Novitzky's work and conclusions that there is a reaction among dentists against what has been the common practice of "killing the nerve" in teeth. This has gone so far that it has even been suggested that the devitalisation of teeth should be prohibited by law. It appears also that the United States Army dentists have been instructed to extract all devitalised teeth from the jaws of soldier patients appearing before them.

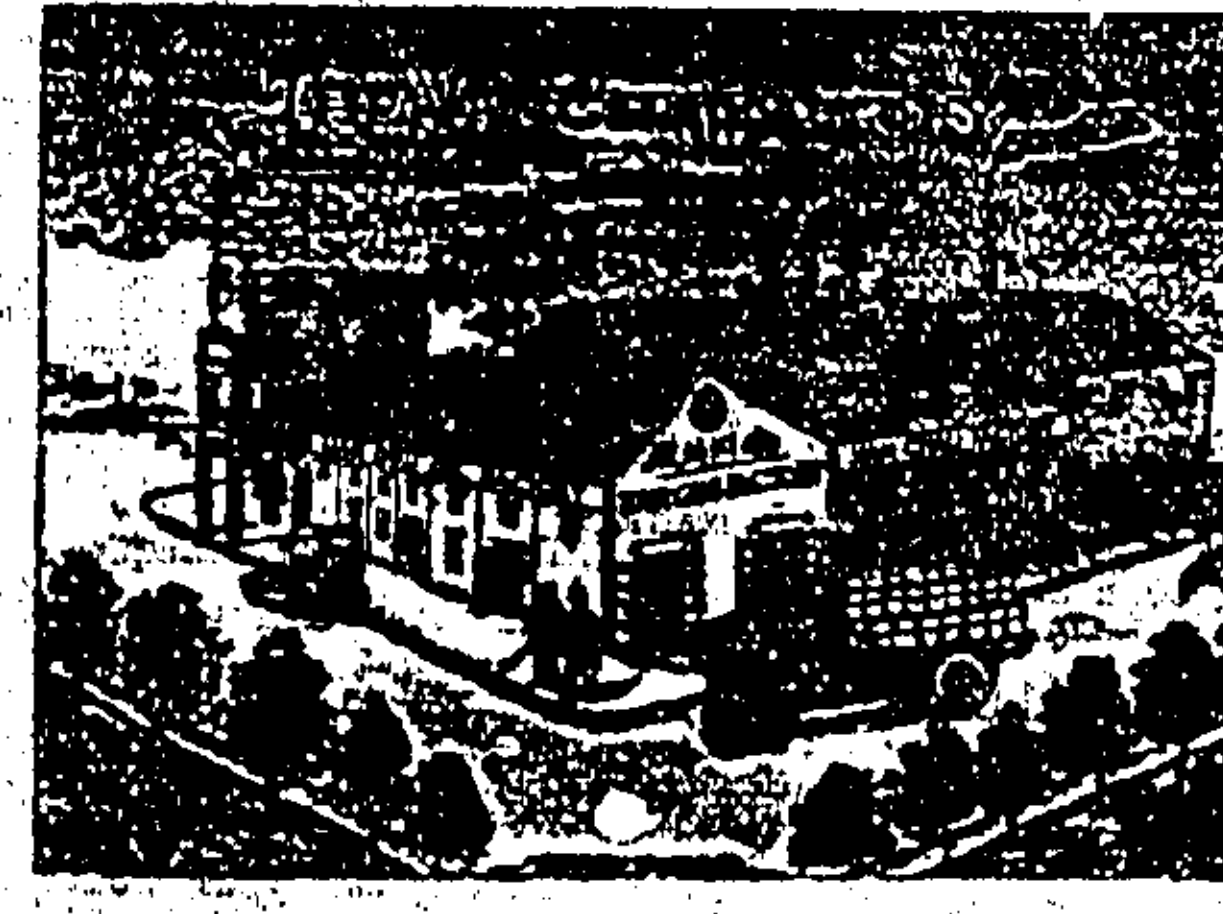
Dr. O. Dewitt Henry, of New York, warns patients never to let a physician persuade them to have all their teeth pulled out unless a first-class dentist concurs in the recommendation.

TREATMENT OF LETHARGIC ENCEPHALITIS.

Lethargic encephalitis and its cure were discussed by Dr. Arnold Netter at the Paris Academy of Medicine recently. More than 1,000 people have been attacked by the disease in Paris, and the number in the whole of France exceeds 10,000. The cases of mortality are about 20 per cent.

Dr. Netter has had success in treating the patient with injections of adrenalin. The injection of turpentine for the purpose of raising an abscess, thereby collecting the germs in a spot outside the brain area, has had good results in very bad cases. Out of 75 patients under the doctor's observation, 25 were treated by the old method, 18 being fatal, whereas of 27 treated under the new method, 18 out of 19 who had abscesses as a result of the injection survived, the fatal case being an expectant mother. The other eight cases died before the abscess had time to form.

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The Cigarettes of distinction.

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75c. per 50.



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PRINCE LINE FAR EAST SERVICE.

FOR BOSTON & NEW YORK

"PERSIAN PRINCE" ... via SUEZ CANAL ... 2nd half May.

FOR NEW YORK

"SLAVIC PRINCE" ... via PANAMA CANAL ... 2nd half June.

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Panama Canal at Owners' option.

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FOR MELBOURNE, SYDNEY, VIA MANILA, SANDAKAN & QUEENSLAND PORTS.

"HWAH PING" ... On or about June 1st.
"VICTORIA" ... 2nd July.For Passage and Freight, apply to—
THE CHINA & AUSTRALIA S.S. CO.,
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NEW LEGIONS OF THE EAST.

FRANCE'S OUTPOST IN
MYSTERIOUS SYRIA.

Sir Percival Phillips, the Daily Express Special Correspondent, writes from Beirut under date March 1st:

From the deck of the *Baqa Call* (the most dilatory steamer that ever floated along the Syrian coast southward from Port Said) Beirut was the fairest picture of a town I had seen this side of the desert. Which should have been sufficient warning to expect the worst. The real Beirut reminds me of nothing so much as Kingston after the earthquake.

We elbowed our way into the crowded harbour, and gazed hopefully on her deceptive beauty. Tier upon tier of white houses rose steeply from the water's edge; there were alluring splashes of green among the rooftops, ornate public buildings, church domes, and minarets; a background of steep mountain slopes reaching skywards to the snowy crest of Lebanon, lost in drifting clouds. A desirable city indeed, obviously outranking in size and splendour her competition for the rich trade of Syria.

The harbour shouted at much. Thirty steamers of half a dozen nationalities struggled for room inside the little breakwater, demanding more or less profanely and in as many languages an immediate supply of lighters and longshoremen. The mother of all ironclads aired her washing at a buoy.

A trim Messageries mailboat, edged daintily through the horde of anchored Greek, Italian, Japanese, and Portuguese freighters—some of them renamed German prizes beginning a new and better life—and exhibited the latest general on her bridge deck. A trooper was discharging his cargo of Algerian infantry at this lively scene, and the troops of France flew taut in the morning breeze. Beirut is the great base of the new Army of Occupation, and looks it.

MIRAGE OF BEIRUT.

When a brusque young lieutenant of colonial infantry had stamped our passports—rejecting those not bearing the visa of his Consul at Port Said—we were at liberty to go ashore and be disillusioned.

The mirage vanished like an Arabian Nights' set at Drury Lane. Remained only the usual dirty, dust-ridden, down-at-heel city of the East, crying out for fresh paint and salute, you, half European and half Oriental, wholly dilapidated and decayed, suffering from the extra affliction—so it seemed—of a prolonged earthquake.

You imagine you are back in the war zone. French troops are everywhere. The familiar scenes of the western front keep crossing your mind; and yet it is not the same. Not the same type of soldier, nor yet of officer. These are, for the most part, hard-bitten, scarred, and scorched legions of Northern Africa. Algerians in red fez and khaki wander among the bazaars; occasionally a shiny black Senegalese flashes his gleaming teeth at you from a ration cart.

Elderly majors, burned brown by the African sun, lean, wrinkled, and liverish, stare grimly at you through pince-nez; tailored young subalterns, thinking of Paris and hating Beirut, ransack the meagrely stocked bookshops; black-bearded captains from the Midi and slim staff officers from headquarters in the hill Spahis, and gunners sift through the varied throng which is Beirut, out of doors.

From time to time a trooper is ridden with khaki and vanishes northward, a column marches to the railway station, entrains, and climbs over the Lebanon range. From the hinterland which swallows them up come sinister, conflicting reports of fighting and of brigandage. Travellers, belated and dishevelled, wander in it intervals from Aleppo and other centres of unrest. You pick up strange stories of their experiences in the hill country.

NERVOUS TENSION.

The city itself is as calm as London. Yet beneath the busy routine of everyday life you detect an air of anxiety, a feeling of tension, of uncertainty tinged with apprehension. Syrians talk guardedly, and are non-committal in their intercourse with strangers. You feel that the French, while outwardly impassive, are curiously alert and suspicious, unworriedly taciturn, perhaps a little too grimly watchful of their neighbours. At night the quays are picketed. Nervous sentinels challenge you harshly in the moonlight, and you see the glitter of their long, poised bayonets as you try feverishly to remember the password.

The country is troubled, and so are its people. So are its new tenants on the coast. So are the strangers who come seeking business. Every one is expectant—of what? They cannot tell you. They only know that the present situation cannot be continued indefinitely.

The only patient people are the poor, the starving—poor. They take with gratitude the doles of rice given them by the kindly French, but they seem to have little interest and less hope in the future. They have suffered much. As I came back to my dilatory steamer, I saw little ragged children hovering in the road-way. A laden lorry dashed by at break-neck speed. They darted into the dust, and when it had passed groped there with eager hands. They were searching for grains of corn they might have fallen from the bursting sacks.

"Life an old friend of mine used to do when he had too much to drink, you should recite the Psalms instead of using filthy language," said the Mayor of Canterbury to a defendant at the Police Court.



Cuticura Produces
Skin and Scalp Health

The daily use of Cuticura Soap, assisted by occasional touches of Cuticura Ointment, does much to keep the skin clear and soft and the hair lustrous and glossy.

Scalp itching, dandruff, itching, etc., cured by Cuticura Soap and Ointment.

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RAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

SHANGHAI via WATOW		"HANGSANG"	Sun. 16th May, 8 Night
SHANGHAI via SWATOW		"CHOYANG"	Tues. 18th May, 8 Night
HAIPHONG via HOIHOW		"TAKSANG"	Tues. 18th May, 8 a.m.
ROBE		"LAISANG"	Tues. 18th May, 8 a.m.
SHANGHAI		"KWONGSANG"	Thurs. 20th May, 8 Night
MANILA		"YUENANG"	Fri. 21st May, 3 p.m.
SINGAPORE & PENANG via AMOY		"FJOSHING"	Mon. 24th May, 3 p.m.
SANDAKAN		"HENSANG"	Thurs. 27th May, Noon

CALCUTTA LINE—This line affords regular sailings to Calcutta, Penang and Singapore; returning from Calcutta steamers proceed via Straits and Hongkong to Japan, occasionally calling at Shanghai. All steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted with Electric Light and Fans and carry a fully-qualified Surgeon.

SHANGHAI LINE—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow. Through bills can be obtained and through bills of lading are issued to all northern and Yangtze ports via Shanghai.

MANILA LINE—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by regular ship route.

HAIPHONG LINE—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo, calling at Haiphong when independent of other.

BORNEO LINE—One sailing per month between Hongkong and Sandakan by a steamer having up-to-date accommodation for passengers.

TIEN-TSIN LINE—A regular service is run from March to November between Hongkong and Tientsin, calling at Weihaiwei and Chefoo.

CALCUTTA LINE.

S.S. "FOOSHING"

will be despatched on or about May 24th, for SINGAPORE, & PENANG via AMOY.

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GLEN AND SHIRE

Joint Service of Steamers.

U.K.-STRAITS, CHINA & JAPAN SERVICE.

OUTWARDS.

Vessel	Dis. Hongkong
"CARMARTHENSHIRE"	2nd May

HOMEWARDS.

Vessel	Leaves Hongkong	Discharges
"GLENADE"	30th May	GENOA, LONDON & ANTWERP.
"PROFESSOR"	29th May	LONDON.

Movements are subject to change without notice.

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Eleven steamers of 9,100 tons each deadweight.

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PARIS

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY

THERAPION NO. 1

THERAPION NO. 2

THERAPION NO. 3

SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVALS.

May 14th.

Okofu Maru, Japanese str., 939 tons, Capt. Miyamoto, from Whampoa, in ballast.—Doddwell & Co.

Chip Shing, British str., 1,190 tons, Capt. Matthews, from Canton, with a general cargo.—J. M. & Co.

Demara, British str., 1,414 tons, Capt. Walker, from Shanghai, with a general cargo.—P. & O.

Nivana, Russian str., 1,511 tons, Capt. Glaser, from Canton, in ballast.—R. V. F.

E Sang, British str., 1,127 tons, Capt. Polkinton, from Tsingtau, with a general cargo.—J. M. & Co.

Fau Sang, British str., 1,410 tons, Capt. Gill, from Saigon, with a cargo of rice.—J. M. & Co.

Lake, French str., 380 tons, Capt. A. Corbellin, from Haiphong, with a general cargo.—Kai Yuc.

Kanyu Maru, Japanese str., 941 tons, Capt. Muir, from Kirin, with a cargo of coal.—Y. Tanko.

Lake Famer, American str., 1,609 tons, Capt. Landin, from Palo Sambo, with a cargo of oil.—Robert Dollar & Co.

Paoting, British str., 1,504 tons, Capt. Hope, from Wuhan, with a cargo of rice.—B. & S.

Saichow, Chinese str., 745 tons, Captain Forster, from Canton, in ballast.—Kwang Hing.

Selwa, Norwegian str., 563 tons, Captain Anderson, from Wuhu, with a cargo of rice.—Thorewell & Co.

Shantung, British str., 1,500 tons, Capt. Monkman, from Shanghai, with a general cargo.—B. & S.

Stam Maru, Japanese str., Capt. Imaidumi, from Moji, with a general cargo.—O. S. K.

Stimberg, Russian str., 1,430 tons, Capt. Steinberg, from Port Wallut, with a general cargo.—R. V. F.

Taga Maru, Japanese str., 1,477 tons, Capt. Mohri, from Wakamatsu, with a cargo of coal.—S. K.

Tak Sang, British str., 977 tons, Capt. Ritchie, from Hoihow, with a general cargo.—J. M. & Co.

Teau, British str., 1,350 tons, Capt. McDonald, from Canton, with a general cargo.—B. & S.

SHIPPING MOVEMENTS.

The *s.s. Teiresias* (Blue Funnel line) left Shanghai at noon on the 13th inst. and is due at Hongkong on the 18th inst.

The *R.M.S. Empress of Japan* left Kobe yesterday and is due at Nagasaki to-day.

The *R.M.S. Empress of Russia* left Kobe on May 13th and was due at Nagasaki yesterday.

The *N.Y.K. s.s. Tanga Maru* (Australia line) left Thursday Island for this port via Manila on May 11th and is expected here on May 22nd.

The *s.s. Tanga Maru* sailed from Shanghai at 3 p.m. on the 13th inst. and is due at this port on Sunday, at daylight.

The *s.s. Korea Maru* arrived at Yokohama on the 12th inst. and sailed yesterday for Honolulu and San Francisco in accordance with schedule.

THE ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET COMPANY.

THE STEAMSHIP

"PROFESSOR"

will sail for Shanghai only on or about the 15th May, 1920, and has excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd Class passengers.

Fares - - (First class \$65.
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IN KOREA

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Incheon (Korea) Hotels
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Seoul (Korea) Hotels
Taegu (Korea) Hotels
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IN CHINA

Beijing (China) Hotels
Canton (China) Hotels
Hankow (China) Hotels
Hongkong (China) Hotels
Shanghai (China) Hotels
Tientsin (China) Hotels
Yokohama (Japan) Hotels

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVALS.

Per *s.s. Dunera*, on May 14th.—Miss G. R. Porter, Mr. J. Holland, Mr. J. Johnston, Mr. G. E. Pearce, Mr. P. A. Cox, Mr. J. Ridd, Mr. R. V. Craggs, and Mr. A. M. Nomas.

WEATHER REPORT.

May 14th, at 12.45.—No returns from Japan, and Vladivostok.

Pressure has decreased slightly at the majority of reporting stations; the anticyclone has moved eastward, and the depression over Tongking has become deeper.

Hongkong rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 1.39 inch. Total since January 1st, 30.12 inches, against an average of 15.83 inches.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon to-day is as follows:—

Distance **Forecast.**

Hongkong to Gap Rock — E. and S.E. or variable winds, moderate to strong; cloudy, rain.

Formosa Channel — N.E. to S.E. winds, fresh, moderating.

South Coast of China between Hongkong and Lamook — The same as Hongkong and Lamook. No. 1.

South Coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan — The same as Hongkong and Hainan. No. 1.

CHURCH SERVICES.

St. John's Cathedral, Hongkong, 6th Sunday after Easter, May 16th, 1920. Holy Communion (7.30 a.m.) Children's Service (10 a.m.) Matins (11 a.m.) Responses, Psalms, Venite, Kyrie, Gloria, Credo, Gospel, Epistle, Collect, Prayers, Hymns, 95 (Stainer), 96 (Lowe), Te Deum, Oakeley in F; Jubilate, Wesley in G; Anthem, "Why seek ye, Hopkins; Hymn, 147. N.B.—Psalms 98 verses 1, 4 and 6 in unison; Psalm 98, verses 1, 2, 7, 8 and 13 in unison; Hymn 147 verses 1, 3, and 6 in unison. Holy Communion (12 Noon.) Responses (6 p.m.) Responses, Psalms, Venite, Kyrie, Gloria, Credo, Gospel, Epistle, Collect, Prayers, Hymns, 95 (Stainer), 96 (Lowe), Te Deum, Oakeley in F; Jubilate, Wesley in G; Anthem, "Why seek ye, Hopkins; Hymn, 147. N.B.—Psalms 98 verses 1, 4 and 6 in unison; Psalm 98, verses 1, 2, 7, 8 and 13 in unison; Hymn 147 verses 1, 3, and 6 in unison. Organ Recital on Monday next, at 6 p.m.

St. Andrew's Church, Kowloon, 6th Sunday after Easter, May 16th, 1920. Choir Service. Holy Communion. Morning Prayer at 11 a.m. Hymn 1; Venite. Chant 174; Psalm, 8. Chant 9, 11—Chant 39; Te Deum, 3rd setting; Jubilate Deo, Chant 24; Hymns 228, 398—Tune 280 A and M. Evening Prayer at 8 p.m. Hymn, 248—Tune 330. Chant 27; Hymn, 318; Vesper, "Holy Faith, O'er Our Way."

St. Peter's Church, West Point, Sunday after Ascension Day, May 16, 1920. Holy Communion at 8 a.m. Sung Matins at 11 a.m. Preacher—The Chaplain.

Wesleyan Church, Wanchai, Sunday, May 16th. Morning Service at 10.15 a.m. Evening Service at 8 p.m. Preacher, Rev. T. W. Scholes.

First Church of Christ, Scientist, MacDonnell Road, Sunday, 11.15 a.m. Wednesday, 5.30 p.m.

CP O S

HONGKONG TO VANCOUVER

(via Shanghai, Nagasaki (Moji) Kobe & Yokohama)

Steamer	From	Due
Empress of Japan	May 28	June 16
Empress of Asia	June 3	June 21
Monteagle	June 8	July 4
Empress of Russia	July 1	July 19
Empress of Japan	July 20	Aug. 10
Empress of Asia	July 29	Aug. 18
Monteagle	Aug. 12	Sept. 5
Empress of Russia	Aug. 26	Sept. 13
Empress of Japan	Sept. 14	Oct. 5
Empress of Asia	Sept. 23	Oct. 11
Empress of Russia	Oct. 21	Nov. 8
Monteagle	Oct. 28	Nov. 19
Empress of Japan	Nov. 8	Nov. 30
Empress of Asia	Nov. 18	Dec. 8
Empress of Russia	Dec. 16	Jan. 3

Passages From Hongkong to United Kingdom.
Empress of Russia: 16,850 Tons Reg. Gold 6,000 Tons Reg. Gold 5535
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For JAVA

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HONGKONG TO SAN FRANCISCO,
via SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA & HONOLULU.

THE SUNSHINE BELT.

The most comfortable route to America and Europe.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG AT NOON.
S.S. "VENEZUELA" ... Tuesday, May 18th.

AT 6.0

S.S. "WEST CADDOR" ... Saturday, May 22nd, for San Francisco direct.
S.S. "EASTERN MERCHANT" ... Tuesday, May 25th, for San Francisco via Shanghai and Japan Ports.
S.S. "WEST CONOB" ... Beginning of June, for Baltimore, via Suez and usual Ports of call.

HONGKONG-CALCUTTA SERVICE.

S.S. "CADDOR" ... Saturday, May 16th, for Madras via Singapore Port.
S.S. "EASTERN MERCHANT" ... Tuesday, May 19th, for San Francisco via Shanghai and Japan Ports.
S.S. "WEST CONOB" ... Beginning of June, for Baltimore, via Suez and usual Ports of call.

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Cargo to Overland Points U.S. in connection with Great Northern Northern Pacific and Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railways.

KASHIMA MARU (calling Manila) ... Saturday, 22nd May, at 11 a.m.
FUSHIMI MARU ... Tuesday, 15th June, at 11 a.m.
TAJIMA MARU (calling Manila) ... Wednesday, 30th June, at 11 a.m.
KATORI MARU (calling Manila) ... Friday, 2nd July, at 11 a.m.

LONDON & ANTWERP via Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Suez
Port Said and Marseilles.

MISHIMA MARU ... Saturday, 22nd May, at Noon.
SADO MARU ... Friday, 26th May, at Noon.
KATANO MARU ... Friday, 11th June, at Noon.

HAMBURG, LONDON & ANTWERP via Singapore, Colombo, Suez and Port Said.

TOYOOKA MARU ... Friday, 11th June.

LIVERPOOL & MARSEILLES via Singapore, Colombo, Suez and Port Said.

KAMAKURA MARU ... Friday, 28th May.

MELBOURNE & SYDNEY via Manila, Zamboanga, Thursday
Island, Townsville & Brisbane.

AKI MARU ... Wednesday, 26th May, at 11 a.m.

TANGO MARU ... Wednesday, 3rd June, at 11 a.m.

NEW YORK & HAVANA via Shanghai, Kobe, Yokohama, Muroran, San Francisco, Panama & Colon.

SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS via Cape.

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KANAGAWA MARU ... Sunday, 23rd May.

BOMBAY MARU ... Friday, 29th May.

CALCUTTA & RANGOON via Singapore & Penang.

TATSUNO MARU ... Sunday, 16th May.

SANUKI MARU ... Monday, 24th May.

JAPAN PORTS—Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama.

TANGO MARU ... Sunday, 23rd May, at 11 a.m.

NIKKO MARU ... Friday, 15th June, at 11 a.m.

SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

INABA MARU ... Thursday, 26th May, at 11 a.m.

TSUSHIMA MARU ... Sunday, 23rd May.

KAMO MARU ... Thursday, 3rd June, at 11 a.m.

For further information apply to—NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

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LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA, U.S.A.

DUE	ABOUT	SAILING FOR LOS ANGELES	ABOUT
S.S. VINITA	May 25th	S.S. VINITA	May 27th
S.S. WEST HIXTON	June 10th	S.S. WEST HIXTON	June 12th
S.S. WEST MONTOPE	July 10th	S.S. WEST MONTOPE	July 12th

Through Bills of Lading to all U.S. and Canadian Overland Points no Transshipment en-route Shipside connection with the Salt Lake, Santa Fe and Southern Pacific Railroads.

Head Office—Los Angeles, Calif. Hongkong Office—Prince Building, Chater Rd. Tel. No. 1032.

Branch Office—Kobe, Shanghai, Manila, Singapore. CHAS. E. RICHARDSON General Agent for South China.

CHINA MAIL S.S. CO.,

LTD.

SPECIAL SAILING

S.S. "NILE"

HONGKONG TO SINGAPORE.

The S.S. "NILE" will sail from Hongkong for Singapore direct on Tuesday, June 1st, at noon, returning on or about June 14th.

For full particulars regarding freight or passage apply to—

O. H. RETTER

AGENT.

Prince's Building,
101, Queen Street,
Telephone: Passenger Dept. 1924.
Freight Dept. and Agent 2161.

AMERICAN & ORIENTAL LINE

For HAVANA & NEW YORK via Panama Canal.

Subject to change without notice.

**ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE
INDIAN AFRICAN LINE**

Cargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN (Natal), EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN direct or with transshipment at CALCUTTA and/or COLOMBO.

For particulars apply to—

THE BANK LINE, LTD.
Managing Agents.**"ELLERMAN" LINE.**

(REVENUE & BUCKNALL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

JAPAN, CHINA AND STRAITS

UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

Subject to change without notice.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to apply to the undersigned.

or to REISS & Co., Canton.

THE BANK LINE, LTD.
General Agents.**C. N. C.
CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.**

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For	Steamer	To Sail
SHANGHAI and TIENTSIN	"TEAN"	On 15th May, 4 P.M.
WUHAN, CHOWFOO & TIENTSIN	"HUICHOW"	On 16th May, 11 P.M.
HOIHOW, PAKHOI & HAIPHONG	"KAIFONG"	On 16th May, 8 A.M.
SWATOW and SINGAPORE	"HUPEH"	On 16th May, 10 A.M.
SAWANG, SOU KARA & PANARUKAN	"TAIKOO WANYI"	On 17th May, 3 P.M.
SWATOW and BANGKOK	"LUCHOW"	On 17th May, 10 A.M.
AMOI, SHANGHAI & PUKOW	"SHANGHAI"	On 18th May, 3 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"SHANGHAI"	On 18th May, 11 P.M.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	"TAMING"	On 25th May, 4 P.M.

SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAILS AND CARGO.
Excellent Saloon accommodation. Amplest Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and Staterooms. Regular scheduled service between Canton, Hongkong, Shanghai (three weekly) and Tientsin (weekly), taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to Shanghai and Northern China Ports. Passengers are added in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

BANGKOK LINE—Weekly service to and from Bangkok via Swatow.

For Freight or Passage apply to—

TELEPHONE 30

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.**DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.**

HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First-Class Passenger Electric Light and Fans in staterooms and Saloons and Excellent cuisine.

FOR

SWATOW, AMOI AND FOCHOW

AND RETURN.

(Occupying 8 to 10 Days).

"HAIHONG"	... Capt. W. C. Passmore	TUESDAY, 18th May, at 3 P.M.
"HAIHONG"	... Capt. A. H. Stewart	FRIDAY, 21st May, at 3 P.M.
"HAIHONG"	... Capt. Ed. Walker	TUESDAY, 25th May, at 3 P.M.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to—

DOUGLAS LAFFRAK & CO.,
General Manager.**NEW YORK DIRECT.**

Joint Service of the

"BLUE FUNNEL" LINE

(OCEAN S.S. CO., LTD. AND CHINA MUTUAL S.S. CO., LTD.)

AMERICAN & MANCHURIAN LINE
(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL S.S. CO., LTD.)

Sailings from Hongkong.

"EURYMACHUS"	... via Panama	28th May.
"HOWICK HALL"	... via Suez	27th May.
"DEUCALION"	... via Suez	5th July.

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Panama Canal at Owner's option.

Subject to change without notice.

For freight and particulars apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE or THE BANK LINE LTD., HONGKONG.
HONGKONG and CANTON REISS & Co., CANTON.**P. & O. - BRITISH INDIA.****APCAR AND EASTERN &****AUSTRALIAN LINES**

(COMPANIES incorporated in ENGLAND.)

MAIL AND PASSENGER SERVICES

STRAITS, JAVA, BURMA, Ceylon, INDIA, PERSIAN G.

WEST, INDIES, MAURITIUS, EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA.

AUSTRALASIA INCLUDING NEW ZEALAND & QUEENSLAND.

LAND PORTS, RED SEA, EGYPT, EUROPE, &c.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL SAILINGS (South)

	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"DUNERA"	5,400	15th May Noon.	Singapore, Colombo & Bombay.
"NOVARA"	7,000	28th May.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp.
"DELTA"	8,000	5th June.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp.

BRITISH INDIA-APCAR SAILINGS (South)

	Tons	From Hongkong	Destination
"MUTTRA"	4,700	18th May	Straits, Rangoon & Calcutta.
"TAKADA"	7,000	28th May	Do.

EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South)

	Tons	From Hongkong	Destination
"EASTERN"	4,000	25th May	For Sydney, via Sandakan, Timor, Thursday Island, Cairns, Townsville and Brisbane.

SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI & JAPAN

	Tons	From Hongkong	Destination
"NELORE"	7,000	17th May 4 P.M.	Shanghai & Japan.
"DELTA"	8,100	18th May	Shanghai Only.
"JAPAN"	6,000	21st May	Shanghai & Japan.

*** CALLS AT ANTWERP * CALLS AT TIMOR**

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.

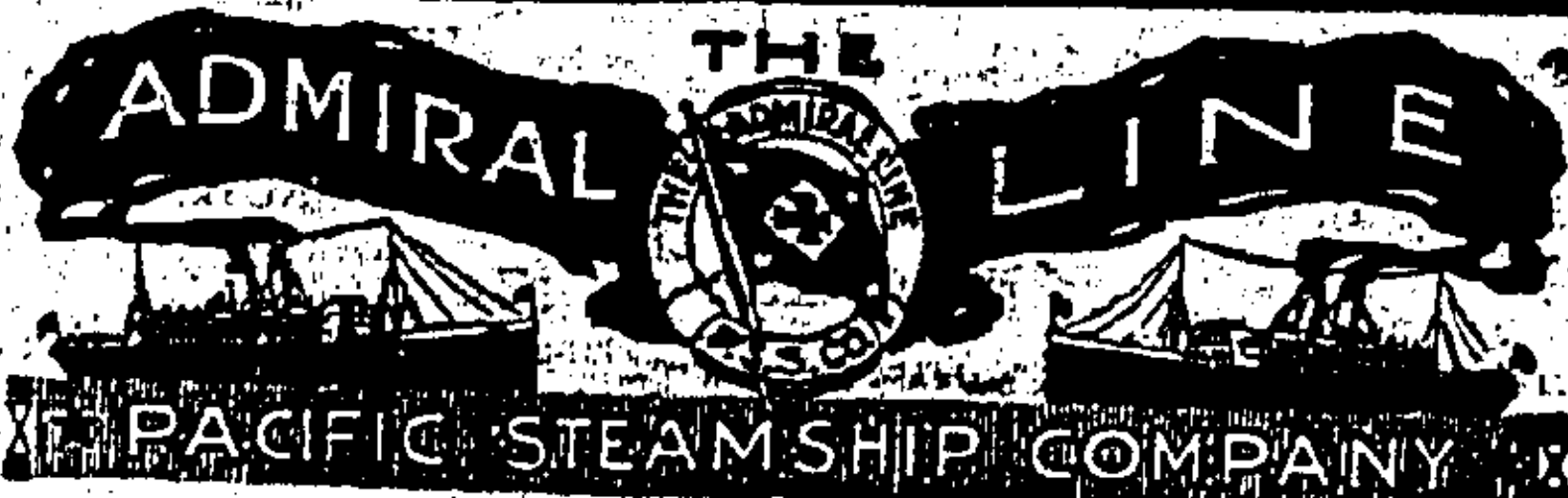
Tickets Interchangeable.
1st Saloon Passengers may travel by B.I.S.N. Company's steamers between Singapore and Calcutta or Singapore and Madras in lieu of the section of their P. & O. Tickets Singapore to Colombo.
All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge.
Steamers and sailing dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without notice.
Parcels measuring not more than 4ft. x 3ft. x 1ft. will be received at the Company's Office up to Noon on the day previous to sailing.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents regarding arrival of consignments expected of which they have received documents or advice.

Any damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. GORDON & DOUGLAS, at 10 A.M. on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised. No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

For Further Information, Passage Fares, Freight, Handbooks, etc., apply to **MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,** Agents.
22, Des Voeux Road Central, HONGKONG.

**TRANS-PACIFIC FREIGHT SERVICE**

operating the following U.S. Shipping Board Steamers

For SEATTLE, TACOMA, VICTORIA, VANCOUVER.

"EDMORE"	... (Calling at Shanghai and Kobe)	About May 18th.
"CROSSEYS"	... (Calling at Shanghai and Kobe)	About June 10th.
"YOKOTA"	... (Calling at Shanghai and Kobe)	About June 22nd.
"WHEATLAND MONTANA"	... (Calling at Shanghai and Kobe)	About July 12th.

For PORTLAND direct.

(Calling at Shanghai and Kobe).

"MONTAGUE"	... (Calling at Shanghai and Kobe)	About June 18th.
"WARAN"	... (Calling at Shanghai and Kobe)	About June 22nd.
"ABERDEEN"	... (Calling at Shanghai and Kobe)	About July 10th.

Through bills of lading issued by Overland Common points.

For Freight and Particulars apply to

THE ADMIRAL LINE.

Telephone 3177 & 4073

Fifth Floor, HOTEL MANROSE.

CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.

FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS

"NANKING" "CHINA" "NILE"

15,000 tons, 10,500 tons, 11,000 tons.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR

SAN FRANCISCO

via SHANGHAI, JAPAN, PORTS AND HONOLULU.

"NANKING" "CHINA" "NILE"

June 2nd, May 23rd, June 18th.

[An unsurpassed high-class passenger service.]

O. H. KITTER, General Manager, 100, Queen's Road, Hongkong.
Telephone: Freight Dept. 1821. Telephone: Freight Dept. and Agents 1161.**TOYO KISEN KAISHA.
SAN FRANCISCO LINE.**

via SHANGHAI, INLAND SEA, JAPAN AND HONOLULU

FAST AND LUXURIOUS MAIL STEAMERS.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to Change Without Notice.

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong
TENYO MARU	23,000	May 27th.
SIBERIA MARU	20,000	June 13th. (from Yokohama)
SHINYO MARU	23,000	June 17th.
PERSIA MARU	9,000	July 5th.
KOREA MARU	20,000	July 14th.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

HONGKONG to VALPARAISO via JAPAN, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO

SAN PEDRO, SALINO CRUZ, BALBOA, ALLAO, ARICA

THENCE BY TRANS-ANDERSON ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

Steamers Tons Leave Hongkong

KIYO MARU 17,200 July 12th.

ANYO MARU 18,500 Sept. 9th.

SEIYO MARU 14,000 Nov. 9th.

Tickets are interchangeable with the Canadian Pacific Ocean Service. Ltd. and the Pacific Mail Steamship Co.

Passengers may travel by Rail between Ports of Call in Japan, free of charge.

FREIGHT SERVICE.

Direct Freight Service to OUBA and NEW ORLEANS, via San Francisco, Balboa and The Panama Canal.

Steamer Leaves Hongkong

CHOYO MARU May 24th.

For all information as to rates, freight space, sailings, etc., apply to

Telephone 2274 and 2275. T. TSUTSUMI, Manager, King's Building.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.**FRENCH MAIL LINES.**

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

DESTINATION STEAMER & DISPLACEMENT SAILING DATE

SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA "PORTHOS" 30,000 On or about 18th May.

"AMAZON" 10,000 On or about

SHANGHAI (Only) "CORDILLERE" 10,000 On or about 2nd June.

MARBLES, SINGAPORE, COLOMBO, DUEBOUT, SUEZ, PORT SAID

Cargo boat for PORT

SAID, HAVRE and "LIEUTENANT DE LA TOUR" On or about 18th June.

ANTWERP

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY

For full particulars regarding sailings, etc., apply to—

R. BODENFUSER, Acting Agent, Queen's Building.

TELEPHONE 740.

O. S. K.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

LONDON, ANTWERP, ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG

—Monthly direct service via Singapore and Port Said.

"HAYRE MARU" (Call Marseilles) Wednesday, 20th June.

"HIMALAYA MARU" Middle of July.

BUENOS AIRES, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, MAURITIUS, DURBAN, and CAPE TOWN via SINGAPORE.

"PANAMA MARU" Friday, 28th May.

"SEATTLE MARU" Sunday, 4th July.

BOMBAY & COLOMBO—Regular fortnightly service via Singapore.

"SIAM MARU" Saturday, 10th May.

"LUZON MARU" Sunday, 23rd May.

SAIGON, BANGKOK & SINGAPORE—Regular monthly service

"UNNAN MARU" Tuesday, 1st June.

SYDNEY & MELBOURNE—Monthly service taking cargo to New Zealand and Pacific Islands

"MITSUKI MARU" Monday, 7th June.

VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE & TACOMA

Regular fortnightly service touching at intermediate ports in Japan and taking cargo to OVERLAND POINTS U.S. in connection with Chicago Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway

"AFROA MARU" (call at Manila) Wednesday, 23rd May.

"CHICAGO MARU" (call at Manila) Saturday, 5th June.

NEW YORK—Regular monthly service via Japan Ports, San Francisco, Panama and Cuban Ports.

"ALASKA MARU" Monday, 24th May.

JAPAN PORTS—Mojil, Kobe, Yokohama & Yokohama.

"MADRAS MARU" (call at Kobe & Yokohama) Wednesday, 20th May.

KEELUNG via SWATOW & AMOI—Three steamers have excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd class saloon passengers and will arrive and depart from the O.R.K. wharf near the Harbour Office.

"KAJO MARU" Sunday, 10th May.

TAKAO via SWATOW & AMOI.

"BOHEI MARU" Thursday, 20th May.

"SHISEN MARU" Monday, 14th June.

For sailing dates and further particulars please apply to—

Y. YAHODA, Manager, No. 1, Queen's Building.

Tel. No. 744 & 745.

AUSTRALIAN ORIENTAL LINE.

HONGKONG TO PHILIPPINES AND AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

Steamer Arr. Hongkong from Australia 1st Hongkong for Australia

"TAIWAN" 19th May 24th May

"CHANGSHA" 17th June 22nd June

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

This Steamer is fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of Ice Fresh Provisions, etc., and has superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State Rooms. A duly qualified Doctor is on board. Reduced Fares. Cargo booked through to all Australian, New Zealand & Tasmanian Ports.

For freight and passage apply to— BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE Agents.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

INWARD MAILS.

FROM	PER	DATE
JAPAN (via NAGASAKI) ...	Tatsumi Maru ...	16th May.
EUROPE (via NAGASAKI) ...	Nellors ...	16th May.
U.S.A. JAPAN and SHANGHAI ...	Tenyo Maru ...	16th May.
SHANGHAI ...	Della ...	17th May.
SHANGHAI ...	Sunway ...	17th May.
SHANGHAI and JAPAN ...	Tatsumi Maru ...	22nd May.
SHANGHAI ...	Tango Maru ...	22nd May.
AUSTRALIA and MANILA ...		

OUTWARD MAILS.

FOR	PER	DATE
Fort Bevard ...	Wa Sun ...	Saturday, 15th, 9.00 A.M.
Straits, Bangkok, Ceylon, Mauritius, ...	Dunera ...	Saturday, 15th, 11.00 A.M.
*Straits, *Bangkok, Calcutta and Aden ...	Caddopack ...	Saturday, 15th, 11.00 A.M.
Shanghai and North China ...	Teau ...	Saturday, 15th, 3.00 P.M.
Straits, Bangkok, Ceylon, Mauritius, ...	Siam Maru ...	Saturday, 15th, 4.00 P.M.
L. Marquis, South Africa, India via ...		
Dhanshodhi, Bombay and Aden ...	Hutchow ...	Saturday, 15th, 5.00 P.M.
Weihaiwei, Chefoo and Tientsin ...	Katong ...	Saturday, 15th, 5.00 P.M.
Hohow, Pakoi and Haiphong ...	Profess ...	Saturday, 15th, 5.00 P.M.
Shanghai and North China ...	Taga Maru ...	Saturday, 15th, 5.00 P.M.
Formosa via Keelung ...		
Swatow, Amoy and Formosa via Keelung ...	Kaio Maru ...	Sunday, 16th, 9.00 A.M.
Shanghai, N. China and Japan via Moji ...	Nellors ...	Monday, 17th, 3.00 P.M.
Shanghai and North China ...	Della ...	Monday, 17th, 3.00 P.M.
*Swatow and *Bangkok ...	Luchow ...	Tuesday, 18th, 9.00 A.M.
Swatow, Amoy, and Foochow ...	Hai Hong ...	Tuesday, 18th, 1.00 P.M.
Amoy, *Shanghai and *North China ...	Shantung ...	Tuesday, 18th, 3.00 P.M.
SHANGHAI, N. CHINA, JAPAN via Kobe, ...		
HONGKONG, CANADA, UNITED STATES ...	Fentzula ...	Registration ... 9.45 A.M.
CENTRAL and SOUTH AMERICA and ...		Letters ... 3.30 A.M.
*EUROPE via SAN FRANCISCO ...		
Mauritius ...	Hutchow ...	Wednesday, 19th, 10.00 A.M.
*Shanghai and *North China ...	Sunway ...	Thursday, 20th, 10.00 A.M.
Shanghai, North China and Japan via Kobe ...	Inaba Maru ...	Thursday, 20th, 10.00 A.M.
Japan via Kobe, *Seattle and *Vancouver ...	Delight ...	Thursday, 20th, 11.00 A.M.
Swatow, Amoy, and Foochow ...	Haiching ...	Friday, 21st, 1.00 P.M.
Philippine Islands ...	Pensang ...	Friday, 21st, 2.00 P.M.

WATERHOUSE LINE.

TRANS-PACIFIC FREIGHT SERVICE.

Operating the following U.S. Shipping Board Steamers

For

SEATTLE-TACOMA-VICTORIA-VANCOUVER

via Kobe and Yokohama.

"DELIGHT" ... 30th May.

"WEST JAPPA" ... 1st June.

Further sailings to be announced later. Through Bills of Lading issued to all

Overland Common points in U.S. and Canada.

For rates and further particulars apply to—

FRANK WATERHOUSE & COMPANY,
3rd Floor, Hotel Mansions, Telephone 3507.KONINKLYKE PAKETVAART
MAATSCHAPPY.

(ROYAL PACKET NAVIGATION CO. OF BATAVIA)

THE STEAMSHIP

"VAN WAERWYCK"

will be despatched on 15th June.

TO SINGAPORE PENANG AND BELAWAN DELI.

This vessel offers excellent cabin accommodation for saloon passengers

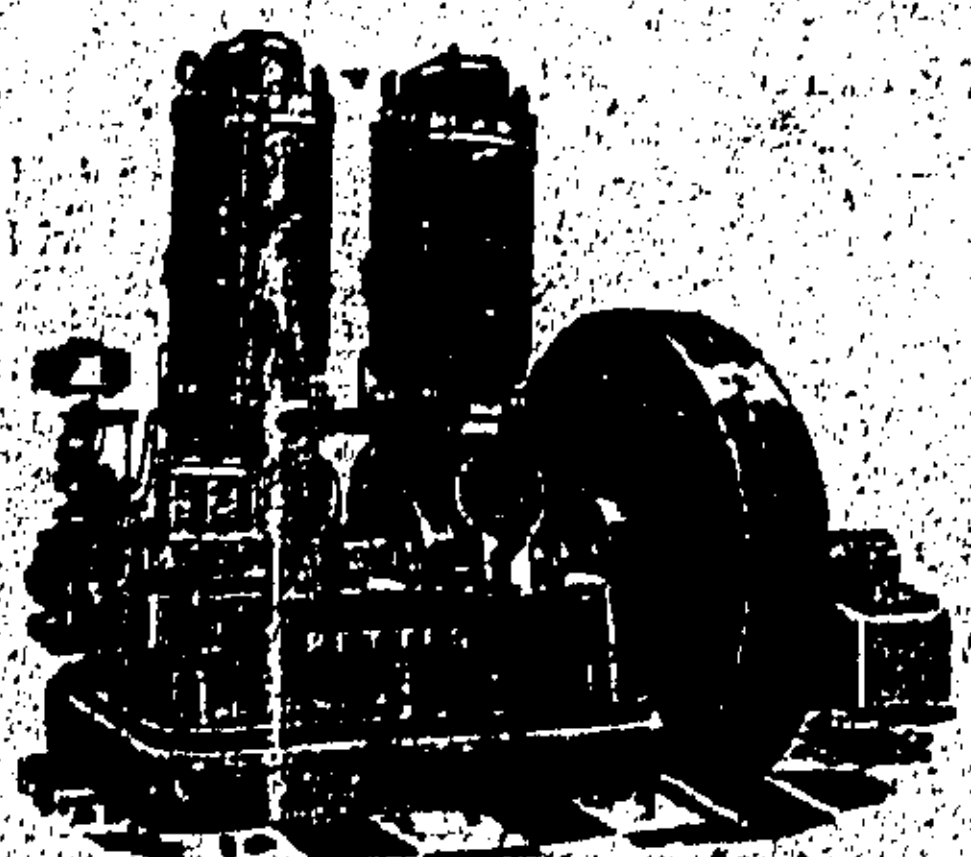
Wireless Telegraphy.

For Freight and passage apply to—

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN-LYN,

Telephone No. 1574.

Agents.

VICKERS-PETTER
SEMI-DIESEL CRUDE OIL ENGINESSIMPLICITY—RELIABILITY—
ECONOMY

A STANDARD SERIES

FOR WORKING ON CRUDE &
RESIDUAL OILS OR REFINED
PETROLEUM MANUFACTURED
FOR BOTH MARINE AND LAND
USE FROM100 H.P. VICKERS-PETTER
SEMI-DIESEL LAND TYPE ENGINE. 10 TO 450 H.P.

For further particulars apply to—

WM. C. JACK & CO., LTD.,

14, DES VŒUX ROAD CENTRAL, HONGKONG.

Sole Agents for Hongkong & South China.

COMMERCIAL
OPENING QUOTATIONS.

May 14th	
On London—	
Telegraphic Transfer	47 1/2
Bank Bills, on demand	47 1/2
Bank Bills, at 30 days sight	47 1/2
Bank Bills, at 4 months sight	47 1/2
Credit, at 4 months sight	47 1/2
Documentary Bills, 4 months sight	47 1/2
On Paris—	
Bank Bills, on demand	1270
Credit, 4 months sight	1270
On New York—	
Bank Bills, on demand	78 1/2
Credit, at 60 days sight	78 1/2
On Bombay—	
Telegraphic Transfer	184
Bank Bills, on demand	184
On Calcutta—	
Telegraphic Transfer	184
Bank Bills, on demand	184
On Shanghai—	
Bank Bills, at sight	100
Private, 30 days sight	100
On Yokohama—	
On demand—	100
On Manila—	
On demand—	100
On Singapore—	
On demand—	100
On Batavia—	
On demand—	100
On Haiphong—	
On demand—	100
On Saigon—	
On demand—	100
On Bangkok—	
On demand—	100
GOVERNMENT, Bank's Buying rate	4.80
Gold LEAF 100 fine, per ton	435.00
BAR SILVER per oz.	58 1/2

SUNDAY COIN.	
	Per cent
Hongkong, ... 20 cents piece	80.00 Discount
Hongkong, ... 10	0.34
Canton ... 20	4.55
Canton ... 10	0.00 Premium

HONGKONG METEOROLOGICAL
REGISTER.

Hongkong Observatory, May 14th.

	Previous	On Date	On Date
	Day	at	at
	at	2 p.m.	8 a.m.
Barometer	29.76	29.75	29.74
Temperature	75	73	78
Humidity	82	83	81
Wind Direction	East	East	East
Force	5	4	3
Weather	od	od	o
Rain	—	—	1.34

Highest open air temperature on 14th... 75

Lowest open air temperature on 14th... 71

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. Rules may be obtained on application. INTEREST on deposits is allowed on the Minimum Monthly Balances at 34 per cent. per annum.

For the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

N. J. STARR, Chief Manager.

Hongkong, November 2nd, 1919.

THE BANK OF TAIWAN LIMITED
(TAIWAN GINKO).

INCORPORATED BY SPECIAL IMPERIAL CHARTER, 1899.

Capital Subscribed ... Yen 60,000,000
Capital (Paid-up) ... 37,500,000
Reserve Funds ... 7,080,000HEAD OFFICE:
TAIPEI, FORMOSA.

BRANCHES:

JAPAN—Tokyo, Yokohama, Kobe, Osaka, Moji.

FORMOSA—Ginn, Kagi, Kanku, Keelung, Makung, Nanto, Pisan, Shichiku, Taichu, Tainan, Takow, Tamsui, Toiyen, Aka.

CHINA—Shanghai, Hankow, Kinkiang, Amoy, Foochow, Swatow, Canton.

OTHERS—Hongkong, Bangkok, Singapore, Soerabaya, Semarang, Batavia, Bombay, London, New York.

LONDON BANKERS:

LONDON, COUNTY, WESTMINSTER AND PARK'S BANK.

The Bank has Correspondents in Commercial Centres in the European Continent, Russia, Manchuria, Tientsin, Japan, India, China, Siam, India, Philippine Islands, Java and other Dutch Indies, Australia, America, etc.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits at rates which will be quoted on application.

SEIZO KONDOH, Manager.

HONGKONG BRANCH, 3, Des Vœux Road, Central, Hongkong, November 1st, 1919.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE: 15, Gracechurch St., London, E.C. 3.

Authorized Capital ... £1,500,000
Subscribed ... 1,500,000
Paid-up ... 1,500,000
Reserve Fund & Res. ... 740,000

Bankers: The Bank of England, The London Joint City & Midland Bank, Ltd.

Branches: Bombay, Hongkong, Kuala Lumpur, Rangoon, Calcutta, Howrah, Madras, Shanghai, Colombo, Kandy, New York, Singapore, Delhi, Karachi, Penang, Galle, Kota Bharu, Port Louis (Mauritius).

HONGKONG BRANCH.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

INTEREST allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance and on Fixed Deposits at rates that may be ascertained on application.

N. C. WILSON, Acting Manager.

7, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong April 30th, 1920.

BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE
DE CHINE
(FRENCH BANK).AUTHORIZED CAPITAL ... F. 250,000,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ... F. 150,000,000
PAID UP ... F. 75,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS ... F. 50,000,000Chairman of the Board: André Berthelot
General Manager: A. J. Pernotte

HEAD OFFICE:

74, Rue Saint-Lazare, PARIS.

BRANCHES:

Lyon, Hongkong, Yunnanfu, Marseille, Hankow, Vladivostok, Peking, Singapore, Foochow, Shanghai, Canton, Swatow, Tientsin, Saigon, Yokohama, Hankow, Haiphong, Moukden, New York, London, Antwerp.

BANKERS:

In FRANCE: Société Générale pour favoriser le Développement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

In LONDON: London Joint City & Midland Bank, Ltd.

In NEW YORK: Redmond & Co.

Correspondents in the Chief Commercial Centres of the World.

Telegraphic Address: CHIBANKIND.

Interest on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Local Currency and in Gold. Terms on application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Special facilities for French exchange.

M. ROUET DE JOUENEL, Manager.

Hongkong, April 28th, 1920.

THE BANK OF EAST ASIA, LTD.

HEAD OFFICE:—No. 2, Queen's Road Central.

Paid-up Capital ... \$2,000,000
Reserve Fund ... 200,000.00

Directors: Mr. Pong Wai Tung, Chairman, Mr. Chow Shou Son, Mr. Kai Ying Fo, Mr. Li Koo Chun, Mr. Mok Ching Kung, Mr. Fung Ping Shan, Mr. Wong Yun Tung, Mr. P. K. Kwok, Mr. Chan Ching Shek, Mr. Ng Chang Luk.

Chief Manager:—Kan Tong Po, Esq. Asst. Manager:—L. Tse Fong, Esq.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Loans granted on approved securities.

Interest allowed on Current Deposit Accounts at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum and on Fixed Deposits at the following rates:—

For 3 months at the rate of 3 1/2 per cent. per annum.

For 6 months at the rate of 4 1/2 per cent. per annum.

For 12 months at the rate of 5 1/2 per cent. per annum.

KAN TONG PO, Chief Manager.

Hongkong February 15th, 1920.

THE BANK OF CHINA
行銀國中

(Specially authorized by Presidential Mandate of the Republic of China on the 22nd of November, 1917.)

Authorized Capital ... \$80,000,000.00
Paid-up Capital ... 12,378,800.00
Reserve Funds ... 2,197,400.00

HEAD OFFICE:—PEKING.

HONGKONG BRANCH:—20-21, Connaught Road Central, Branches and Sub-branches all over China and Correspondents in San Francisco, Singapore and Tokyo.

London Bankers:—The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.

New York Bankers:—Irving Trust Company.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits. Terms on application.

Every description of Banking Business transacted.

Loans granted on approved securities.

Special facilities for Home Exchange.

Interest on Fixed Deposits at the following rates:—

For 3 months ... 3% per annum.

For 6 months ... 4% per annum.

For 12 months ... 5% per annum.

TSUYEE YEL, Manager.

Hongkong, February 8th, 1920.

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA
AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1853.

HEAD OFFICE:—LONDON.

Paid-up Capital ... £2,000,000
Reserve Fund ... £2,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors £2,000,000

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General

Banking business transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for 1 year or shorter periods at rates which will be quoted on application.

J. CROCKATT, Manager.

Hongkong, March 27th, 1920.

THE INDUSTRIAL & COMMERCIAL BANK, LTD.

HEAD OFFICE:—4, Des Vœux Road Central.

Banking Branch:—Kowloon Building.

DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN BANKING SERVICE, PROMPT.

CURRENT, Savings, and Fixed Deposits bear Interest at Rates 3 1/2, 4 1/2, 5% respectively.

Inquiry on our SPECIAL SERVICE will be welcome.

J. USANG LY, Manager.

Hongkong, July 7th, 1919.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid-up Capital ... \$10,000,000
Reserve Funds:—
Sterling ... £1,500,000
Silver ... \$25,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors \$10,000,000

Court of Directors:

Hon. Mr. E. V. D. PAER—Chairman.

A. H. COMPTON, Esq.—Deputy Chairman.

G. M. DOWELL, Esq., Hon. Mr. J. Johnson.

G. S. GIBBY, Esq., A. O. LANG, Esq.

Hon. Mr. P. H. HOLYOK, W. L. PATTISON, Esq.

Chief Manager:—N. J. STARR, Esq.

Shanghai:—A. G. STEPHEN, Esq.

LONDON BANKERS:

LONDON COUNTY AND WESTMINSTER & PARK'S BANK, LIMITED.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened in local CURRENCY and FIXED DEPOSITS received for one year or shorter periods in local Currency and Sterling on terms which will be quoted on application.

N. J. STARR, Chief Manager.

Hongkong, May 10th, 1920.

BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE
(FRENCH BANK).

HEAD OFFICE:—16th Rue La Fayette, Paris.

Capital ... Frs. 45,000,000
Reserve ... 10,000,000

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Bangkok, Hongkong, Saigon, Batavia, Moukden, Shanghai, Canton, Peking, Singapore, Haiphong, Fookien, Tientsin, Hankow, Paoan-fen, Vladivostok, Pondichery.

BANKERS:—FRANCE: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris, Credit Lyonnais, Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas, Credit Industriel et Commercial, Societe Generale.

IN LONDON: The National Provincial and Union Bank of England Ltd.

Correspondents: National d'Escompte, Paris, Credit Lyonnais.

IN NEW YORK: J. P. Morgan & Co.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

L. BERENDOAGUE, Manager.

Hongkong, December 1st, 1919.

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